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62-HQ-116395

Serial Scope:

EBF 1071

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**HEKLAR
ESPIONAGE - RUSSIA**

Heklar is code name for a Soviet illegal agent using the identity of Helmuth Felix Klawuhn.

Through the Socap Program (screening of new Social Security applicants in Baltimore) the Social Security application of Klawuhn dated May 2, 1960, was located. He gave his birth date as January 29, 1925, in Detroit, Michigan, and residence as 315 West 94th Street, New York City. A preliminary check verified Klawuhn's birth in Detroit to German alien parents and there were no traces of this family after 1933 which suggested they had returned to Germany. It was determined that Klawuhn was born a cripple with a hip disease and would probably have the appearance as walking like a "duck" all his life. State Department records revealed the Klawuhn brothers were taken to Germany by their mother in May, 1932. Specimens of the handwriting of Helmuth and Horst Klawuhn appearing in State Department files were compared with subject's handwriting by the FBI Laboratory and found not to be identical.

It was determined subject's first known presence in New York was July 8, 1959, when he rented a room on the West side of New York. He was employed as a salesman by Service Guidance Corporation and was observed not to walk like a cripple.

Information developed through an anonymous source revealed that the subject was in the possession of a Hallicrafter short-wave radio receiver with ear-phones and a long coil antenna concealed in a foot locker. He also had a black portable typewriter, various types of pills, pads of writing paper and several books on grammar.

Classified by 3676 JPL
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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FBI Laboratory determined one of the pills was a "phony" and closely resembled other tablets which have been used as developers for secret ink messages in Soviet espionage operations.

It was concluded that the subject was an impostor and based on the information developed through the anonymous source and the knowledge gained in the Karot case, it was believed reasonable to conclude that the subject was a Soviet illegal. Karot was a Soviet illegal interviewed in March, 1959, who cooperated with us as a double agent.

Subject was interviewed from October 18, 1960, through October 31, 1960, under secure conditions and was permitted to return to his residence in New York City on October 31, 1960. Subject furnished information as to his true status as a Soviet illegal and furnished complete details regarding his selection, training and dispatch to the U. S. and agreed to cooperate fully to the extent of disclosing all available information concerning his knowledge of Soviet espionage activities. In January, 1961, subject disappeared after being in contact with Special Agents of the FBI since October 31, 1960.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : D. J. PARSONS

DATE: October 11, 1960

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: HEKLAR
ESPIONAGE - R

Above caption is the code name for this case which an individual using the name of Helmuth Felix Klawuhn who, we are reasonably certain, is a Soviet illegal agent. This memorandum is to consider our future course of action.

Origin of Case

Through our Socap Program (screening of new social security applications in Baltimore) the social security application of Klawuhn dated 5/2/60 was located. He gave his birth as 1/29/25, Detroit, Michigan, and his residence as 315 West 94th Street, NYC. His handwriting contained foreign characteristics. A preliminary check verified Klawuhn's birth in Detroit to German alien parents. There was no trace of this family after 1933, suggesting the possibility they had returned to their native Germany.

Information Developed on the True Helmuth Felix Klawuhn

The Detroit Office determined that Klawuhn was born a cripple with a hip disease and would probably have the deformity of walking "like a duck" all his life. He had a younger brother, Horst Albert, born 5/23/30, Detroit.

State Department records reveal that the Klawuhn brothers were taken to Germany by their mother in May, 1932. Their father followed them the following year. In March, 1947, the American Military Government in Berlin received a letter in the German language from a Helmuth Klawuhn residing at Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, advising of the birth of himself and his brother, Horst, in Detroit in 1925 and 1930, respectively, and their trip to Germany in 1932. The writer wanted to know whether he and his brother were still considered as U. S. citizens and whether they would be permitted to immigrate to the U. S. The letter was referred to the American Consulate General who advised that his request should be presented to that office.

State Department records also reveal that in 1951 Horst Klawuhn filed application for registration as an American citizen before the American Vice-Consul in Berlin indicating his intention to return to the U. S. for permanent residence, as soon as his

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Memorandum Belmont to Parsons
Re: HEKLAR
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citizenship was established. His application listed his brother, Helmuth, as then residing in Germany. State Department records fail to reveal that Helmuth or Horst ever took subsequent steps to validate their claim to U. S. citizenship or repatriate themselves to the U. S.

Specimens of the handwriting of Helmuth and Horst Klawuhn appearing in State Department files have been compared with subject's handwriting by the FBI Laboratory. Subject's handwriting is not identical with these specimens.

Information Developed on the Subject

The New York Office (NYO) determined that subject's first known presence in New York was 7/8/59 when he rented a room on New York's west side. He has been at his present address since 7/8/60. He is employed as a salesman by Service Guidance Corp., jobbers of household services. He does not walk like a cripple.

Information developed through an anonymous source reveals that subject is in possession of a Hallicrafter short-wave radio receiver with earphones and a long coil antenna concealed in a locked foot locker. He also has a black portable typewriter, various types of pills, pads of writing paper, several books on grammar.

The FBI Laboratory determined that one of the pills made to resemble "Creamalin" tablet, a common antacid preparation sold in drugstores, is a "phony" and closely resembles other tablets which have been used as developers for secret ink messages in Soviet espionage operations.

At the present time NYO is maintaining most discreet coverage of subject through an observation post, spot check surveillances and mail coverage. His only activity, other than his employment, is dating an Irish immigrant waitress, Rose McKinley, who appears to have been a "pickup." She spends many nights and weekends with him.

Analysis

It is believed we can safely conclude that from the information known concerning the Klawuhn family, subject is an impostor. Further, from information developed through the anonymous source and from our knowledge gained in the Karot case, it is believed reasonable to conclude that subject is in the U. S. as a Soviet illegal agent. Karot is the Soviet illegal agent we broke in Wisconsin in March, 1959, and who is now cooperating with us as a double agent.

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Memorandum Belmont to Parsons
Re: HEKLAR
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Course of Action

We have carefully analyzed all aspects of this case and considered various possible courses of action. As can be seen, we do not have sufficient legal evidence for a prosecutive case. Whether admissible legal evidence can be developed in the future in light of the clandestine nature of Soviet illegal operations appears unlikely. From what we have learned in the Karot case, we consider it extremely doubtful that surveillances and other investigative techniques would produce anything of value even if continued for an extended period of time. There is always the possibility that an extended investigation would alert the subject and he would disappear, and we will have gained nothing.

We, therefore, feel that the best course of action is a most thorough interview, similar to that conducted in March, 1959, in Wisconsin during which we developed the Karot subject as a double agent. It is recognized that subject may be difficult to break since he has been in the U. S. at least 14 months and probably longer. Karot was in the U. S. for about two months when we approached him. Despite the uncertainty as to success, we believe the ultimate possible gain is worth the attempt. If we are unsuccessful, we will have at least neutralized him.

We also feel that if we are to interview the subject, it should be done very soon. If delayed, his relations with the Irish waitress may develop to the point that would cause us additional problems in our efforts to handle our approach to him in a most discreet and unobtrusive manner.

NYO has advised that it has a suitable location for use in a most thorough interview of subject.

ACTION:

If you approve, we will plan to make our approach to the subject during the week of October 17, 1960. Also, if you approve, Inspector D. E. Moore will go to New York and with New York Agents conduct the interview of the subject.

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F B I

Date: 11/4/60

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (65-66132)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (65-18217)

SUBJECT: HEKLAR
ESP. - R
(OO:NY)

The subject was interviewed from 10/18/60 through 10/31/60, by Inspector DONALD E. MOORE, SAS JAMES E. FREANEY, LAWRENCE MC WILLIAMS, JOHN J. O'TOOLE, and JAMES P. KEHOE. During this period the subject was also interviewed on occasions by SAS RICHARD F. MC CARTHY and DONALD F. WISEMAN.

LEGEND ORIGINALLY RELATED BY SUBJECT

The subject stated that he was HELMUTH FELIX KLAUHN and that he was born 1/29/25, at Detroit, Michigan. He stated his parents were ALBERT and CLARA nee SONNENBERG. He stated both parents were born in Germany and that they originally met in Germany. He did not know the exact location of his father's birth, but believed that his mother was born in Bavaria. His father came to the US first and was followed later by his mother. The exact dates of their departure from Germany or arrival into the US were not recalled. He stated, however, that when his mother left Germany, she was already

- 5 - Bureau (65-66132) (RM) **REC-34**
- 1 - Washington Field (65-8103) (RM)
- 4 - New York (65-18217)

JPL 11/30/73

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

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pregnant, and on her arrival in the US his parents were married here. He had no brothers or sisters. While in the US his father was employed as a cabinet maker, salesman and clerk. They resided in Detroit, Michigan, at an unrecalled address and returned to Germany together at an unrecalled date, but he believed that at this time he was about two or three years of age. After returning to Germany at some unknown time his parents separated for personal reasons. His father then returned to the US but he did not know how or when. He remained in Germany with his mother.

At this time his mother was a singer and musician and utilized these occupations as a means of support for both herself and him. At this time they travelled quite a bit all over Germany and they also travelled in France and Belgium. He stated that he definitely remembered being in France because he noticed that they spoke a different language when they crossed the border. He also recalled staying in a hotel in Paris and remembered living in Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich, Germany, in that order. He could not recall the dates or residences in any of the above-mentioned places.

He stated that he remembered going to school in Munich, Germany, and at this time he was in the fifth or sixth grades, and this was the first time that he actually remembered experiencing anti-Semitism in Germany. He remembered that Aryan appearing boys i.e. blond haired, sat up in the front of the classroom and they were allowed to join the "junior brownshirts". He stated that at this time he never participated in this type of activity due to his Semitic background. He could not recall the name or the location of this school which he attended in Munich, but he remembered that it was about four to five blocks away from two night clubs where his mother entertained. He stated that at this time of his life his mother did not accompany him to school as was normal in the parent-child relationship because she was Semitic looking. Instead of his mother she would have various friends of hers accompany him to school to remove any possible stigma from him.

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With regard to his mother's occupation he stated that she was mainly a singer, but she was also a musician. When he got older he used to accompany her on the piano when she was appearing in night clubs. At this time, she used her maiden name for professional reasons. The subject later changed this statement to the fact that she used a "nickname" like "VON SONNENBERG", but stated that she always used CLARA as her first name.

He advised that he had no formal education and he only went as high as the sixth grade and never remained for any length of time at any one school due to his mother's travelling. He stated that the school in Munich which he attended for about two years was the longest time that he was ever at one school. He advised that he had no schooling whatsoever in English and that he has learned English since he arrived in the US.

While in Germany, he never belonged to the Nazi Party and constantly stated that he could recall very easily how hard and difficult everything was in life for him. He advised that he remembered his mother and Jewish friends speaking in Yiddish in hushed tones in a manner so that he could not overhear the terrible things that were happening to the Jewish people at this time. He advised that he understood Yiddish from being brought up in this atmosphere but was not fluent in it.

Sometime prior to the beginning of World War II or in 1940, he and his mother left Germany and fled to Switzerland. They travelled to Switzerland by train but he did not recall anything concerning dates or places connected with this travel. He stated that he did recall, however, that they proceeded directly from Munich, Germany to Basel, Switzerland, and later, from Basel to Zurich, Switzerland. After he left Germany he never heard from his school friends again, but his mother heard from her friends.

He recalled staying in a small hotel in Zurich named Engemathof. He also recalled going to a private music school in Zurich. Until they left Zurich to come to the US,

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both he and his mother moved around quite a bit in Switzerland. He advised that during his period of residence in Switzerland, he never served in the Swiss Army.

Prior to leaving Switzerland, his mother heard from his father who was again in the US, in Detroit, Michigan; that he had remarried and had a new wife who was fifteen to twenty years younger than he. The subject stated that he could not recall definitely, but presumed that he and his mother were travelling on an American passport from Germany to Switzerland.

His mother applied at the US Embassy in Zurich (later said Geneva) for papers to come to the US. He was a US citizen by birth and while he accompanied his mother, his mother did all the explaining necessary at the Embassy to get papers as he could not speak English and nobody at the Embassy could speak German. His mother brought his birth certificate and other papers to the Embassy and she was the one handling these documents. She obtained from the US Embassy "documents" which allowed them to come to the US. He did not say passport, and when asked how he could come to the US without a passport he advised that if you needed a passport to enter the US, then he did not understand how he got in, but his mother arranged to get "papers" at the US Embassy and he did not recall anything concerning this matter. He was unable to describe these papers in any respect stating that his mother handled all of this. He stated that even though he was certainly at an advanced age in life at this time, he did not handle his own papers when coming into the US because of his lack of knowledge of the English language.

With regard to the date that he came to the US, he advised at various times that this date was 1944 through 1947, and at no time could he be specific regarding this date. He believed that it was after World War II ceased in Europe.

He advised that they travelled from Switzerland to a port in France by train. He could not recall the name of

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the port in France from which they departed. They then travelled by ship from this unrecalled port in France to NYC. He stated that he could not recall the name of the ship, but believed it was an American ship because the crew spoke English.

He stated he recalled nothing of showing his papers when he entered the US and could not recall exactly how he entered the US in regard to debarking from the ship, but did recall that when they first arrived in NYC he and his mother stayed in Manhattan for several months in a midtown hotel. They then moved to Brooklyn where his mother lived under her maiden name. At this time his mother worked as a beautician and he occasionally ^{PLAYED} the piano. He remembered practicing the piano with one ROBERTO (LNU) for several months and recalled that ROBERTO was a good singer as well as a pianist.

When his mother came to the US she then became very sorry regarding this move since she could not get together with his father who was now married to a younger woman. She found this out while living in Brooklyn.

The subject could not reconcile this statement with the previous statement that his mother knew his father had remarried prior to coming into the US.

When they moved to Brooklyn, he recalled that they were living with a Jewish woman who resided four or five blocks from Prospect Park. They remained here about two to three months while living in Brooklyn. His mother also worked in a luncheonette as a "saleswoman". They remained all together for about six or seven months while residing in Brooklyn. They departed from Brooklyn about 1947.

While living in Brooklyn, he recalled that the Jewish woman wanted him to marry her fat niece who was 200 lbs. and wore red shoes. He thought this girl was older than him, but could have possibly been about the same age. He refused

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to marry this girl and recalled that this Jewish woman's first name was REBECCA.

About this time he and his mother started to move and his mother began to sing again. They travelled to Boston where his mother sang and also they stayed in four or five towns between NY and Boston, but he could not recall the names of these towns. At this time he wanted to be his mother's accompanist, but she refused. He remembered that while in Boston they lived in a furnished room off a big street which ran from a railroad station to the center of town.

It was in Boston about 1949 or 1950, that his mother decided to return to Germany. She parted from him in Boston and he does not know where she went to in Germany and never heard from her again. He assumed that she died some time after departing in 1949 or 1950.

Upon leaving Boston, his mother left him four or five hundred dollars when she departed. He only worked occasionally in Boston as a pianist accompanying singers. He could not recall where he lived, the names of any of the singers he accompanied, or the names of any of the clubs or bars in which he played.

About 1951, he moved back to NY and stayed on the east side of town around 34th St. at Second or Third Avenues, but did not recall exactly where or how long. He advised that he believed that he stayed here about six months and then moved about the US to various cities.

He stated that in these tours he stayed at the following places for approximately the lengths of time indicated:

<u>City</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
Boston	5 to 6 months with mother
New York	Since 1957 and previously both on arrival and in 1951
Miami	3 weeks

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<u>City</u>	<u>Length of Stay</u>
Washington, D.C.	2 weeks
San Francisco	1½ to 2 years
Dallas	2 months
Ft. Worth	2 months
Chicago	2½ to 3 years
Philadelphia	2 months
Houston	3 weeks
Detroit	2 years
Kansas City, Kansas	2 months
New Orleans	Several months

He did most of his travelling around the country by bus or hitchhiking. While travelling around the country he worked as a pianist, at odd jobs, and as a salesman. He recalled working in the Hotel Sherry Frontenac in Miami, Florida, both as a bellboy and a pianist. He recalled being in San Francisco in the summer time and shortly thereafter going to Chicago. He could not remember the names of any employers or of any hotels at which he stayed during his travels around the US.

He remembered one job in either Chicago or Detroit where he bought boxes of nylon stockings for 35 cents and sold these boxes for \$1.00. He stated that at this time he bought about 200 or 300 boxes, but recalls that the stockings that he was selling were no good. He advised that around this time he remembered staying in Chicago for quite a long time because it was easy to make money there.

He recalled that when he was in Detroit he went to Dearborn, Michigan, and applied for a job as a common laborer with a construction company called Weber and Bankirk. He applied with about 20 others but he failed to get this job. He stated that he was not a member of a Union but that on this construction job there were no unions involved and his lack of Union membership was not the reason for his inability to obtain this position.

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He advised that he recalled meeting a Negress called Miss (FNU) POWELL. He could recall very little about this Miss POWELL except that she squinted and lived about ten blocks from Michigan Ave. He was taking piano lessons from her and she charged about fifty cents per lesson and he took 20 or 30 lessons at the rate of two lessons per week. Upon leaving Chicago he went directly to Detroit, Michigan. He then stated that now he recalls that it was in Detroit, not in Chicago, where he met Miss POWELL.

He stated that he stayed for several months in Detroit and that his main purpose for being in Detroit was an attempt on his part to locate his father. He stated that he did not know his father's residence, but went to an area in Detroit called Hamtramck. He stated that he went to this particular area because it contained a lot of foreigner and he felt that he would stand the best chance of locating his father in this particular section. He advised that the way he went about locating his father, since he did not know his address, was to stop people in the street and ask them if they knew of his father, mentioning his name. He also went in to many bars and queried both the patrons and the bartenders in this same fashion. He recalled that while in Detroit he stayed at a residential hotel which cost about a dollar a day.

He left Detroit and went directly to Niagara Falls, NY, where he stayed for one day. This was about 1955 or 1956.

He then came to NYC where he stayed for a couple of months. He stated that he stayed at a hotel in NYC, the name unrecalled. He worked as a salesman selling jewelry, earrings, etc. He advised that he believed that at this time he lived on the west side about 27th or 28th St., between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, because he remembered going up town to around 31st, 32nd or 33rd Sts. to buy the jewelry wholesale which he then in turn went around selling at retail.

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At this point, the subject experienced great difficulty in remembering any additional factors and he decided to start with the present time and work backwards in an attempt to resolve his actions for the ensuing period.

He stated that he is presently employed for Service Guidance as a salesman. He described this organization as one which sells a service to people, like plumbers, whereby they (Service Guidance) recommend them at a rate of \$25.00 per postal zone. He stated that a person wishing to join this service could as many postal zones as were yet untaken in the specific trade, i.e. plumbers. He stated that he worked for this company for only a couple of months and that his immediate employer's name was a Mr. (FNU) LEVY and that the address of this organization was 66 Court St., Brooklyn.

He also worked for a Charles Chester Shoe Company. He described the address of this organization as also on Court St. in Brooklyn. He stated that he sold shoes for this company and worked for them for about five or six months.

He advised that another employer was one MIKE MUNVES and that this employment involved selling a machine that sold or dispensed four types of drinks. The location of this employment was near Tenth Ave. and 42nd St., the exact address unrecalled and he advised that he did not work here too long.

He advised that another simultaneous employment was Professional Detail Service, 107-27 Hillside Ave., Forest Hills, Queens. He stated that he only sold this service in Manhattan and that the service was one which promoted better relations between druggists and doctors. This service sent gifts and letters from abroad to doctors from the druggists who subscribed to the service. He worked here for a period of about six months.

He advised that he also sells Wonder Books which are childrens books. He was employed in this capacity for about one year. He stated that this organization was located in the Bronx at an address unrecalled but that it later moved to another location in the Bronx, and that the way to get there was to take Jerome Ave. Express, get off at 176th St., and it is the fourth building down on Jerome Ave.

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He stated that he also worked for Stay Put Signs which was located somewhere on either 31st or 32nd St. in NYC on the third floor. He could not remember how long he worked for this organization.

He advised that he resided at his present address, 164 West 86th St., about six or seven months.

Before this he also lived on the west side at 94th St. The address was in the 300s, but he could not recall the exact address. He stated that there was a five in the ending of the address and that it might have been 325 West 94th St.; this was a hotel, and that he lived here four to six months. He stated that about 1½ years ago while in NY he got a telegram from a girl in Sharon, Pennsylvania, and received a letter from this girl and also called her on the phone. He stated that the sequence of events in relation to this girl was that he called her on the phone, and stated that he would come down to Pennsylvania and visit her. Just prior to the appointed time for the visit she sent him a telegram telling him not to come as the town was being flooded. He stated that since he could not come to see her he decided to take a trip and went to Philadelphia and Baltimore, then came back to NY and moved to the address at 94th St. While staying in Philadelphia, he lived in a hotel paying about \$2.50 a day for room and was here for about one month. Prior to living in Philadelphia, he stayed in a hotel in Baltimore and he could not recall the names of either of these hotels.

Prior to taking this trip he lived on the west side of NYC at an address where he got a telegram and he believed this was at 85th St. He stated that this was an apartment run by an old German couple, a man and a woman, and the address was between the 100 and 200 series and he believed it to be 115. He stated that prior to this he lived at 101st St. in NYC, and before that he resided on West End Ave., and they were his only residences during this period in NYC.

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With regard to the subject serving in the Armed Forces of the United States since his arrival here, he stated that although he registered for the Draft, he was not accepted for service because he had flat feet. When he was advised that flat feet would not keep one from serving in the Armed Forces, he stated there was something else that the doctors had found out that was wrong with him but they did not tell him what it was and he did not know what it was. He stated he believed also that he was kept out of the service because at the time he took his physical examination, he could not speak English and because of his lack of knowledge of the English language, he was not taken into the Armed Forces. When advised that lack of knowledge of the English language does not keep you out, but on the contrary, special schools are run in the Armed Forces after induction and this could not possibly be a reason for non service, he stated he did not know why they did not want him but they never got around to calling him into the service and that he was classified as being physically unfit. When asked why he received a 5A classification instead of a 4F classification, he advised that the man who typed his card at the Draft Board probably made a mistake in classifying him. He advised that he knew that the term 4F applied to persons who were rejected from military service for physical reasons and he believed that was what he should have been classified.

He could not account for registering under one Selective Service Act and being classified under another Selective Service Act. He stated he did not register for the Selective Service Act of 1948, did not serve in the Armed Forces in the Korean War and could give no reason for not registering under this Act.

With regard to certain of the contents of his wallet, the subject advised as follows.

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With regard to the package of \$20 bills amounting to \$1920, he stated he saved this up over the years and kept on adding to it. He tied it with a thread and wrapped it in brown paper because it was neater. He stated he saved only \$20 bills because he liked them and they were less bulky than \$5 or \$10 bills. He stated he knew there was exactly \$1920 in this package. He would not say when he first used brown paper to wrap the money but stated he used many wrappers and they wore out over a period of time.

With regard to the lease for his present apartment, he stated the name, IRVING RUBEN, written on it, is an individual working in Professional Detail Service and the phone number appearing after it is RUBEN's phone number. He stated the telephone number TR 4-9213 was the telephone number of the building he presently resides in.

With regard to the registration card from Local Board number 161, he claimed that the address shown, namely, 211 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, was his address at that time and that he registered right after coming to the United States but upon reflection, stated it could have been two years after he came to the United States.

With regard to the Notice of Classification, he stated this was mailed to him at the same address on Clinton Street and, although he had not lived there for four years, a friend received this card and gave it to him but he does not wish to say who this friend is.

With regard to the receipts for radios purchased at the Grand Central Radio Shop, he stated he originally bought a Hallicrafters Radio to listen to radio messages from satellites in orbit around the earth. He traded this radio in at a later date and at this time, got a better radio. He stated he utilized ear phones with this radio only

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because if he turned a speaker up, it would disturb the neighbors next door and also after certain hours, you cannot turn on a radio in furnished rooms. He stated he listened to broadcasts from San Francisco, Chicago, and foreign broadcasts from Germany, Switzerland, England, France and Brazil.

With regard to the school certificate from the University of London, he stated "Let me say something first. That is a phony." He stated he bought it about five years ago and used it to get a steady job. He would not state where he bought it or from whom or anything else connected with it and would not state where he utilized this certificate to get a job.

With regard to the certificate of birth registration, he stated "This is my birth certificate. My mother gave me this in Switzerland before we applied at the United States Consulate in 1945."

FINAL STORY OF HIS TRUE BACKGROUND

Subject subsequently changed his story as to his background but stated he would not furnish details concerning his father and mother and his personal life.

He said, however, that his father was a German and his mother a Jew and that he had been born in the United States. He declined to say exactly when he left the United States but indicated it was at an early age. He said his father and mother separated while he was quite young and he lived with his mother. She used her maiden name and he was also known by this name.

According to him, his father became a prominent Nazi and served in HITLER's army. He indicated that his father

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may have been a scientist and had something to do with scientific developments. He stated that while his father and mother separated, his father never remarried and did not live with any mistress. His father secretly met with his mother under clandestine circumstances on many occasions and the subject, on some occasions, went to Berlin with his mother to meet with his father.

According to the subject, this marriage was apparently never known to Nazi officials and did not prevent his father from being accepted as a true Nazi. He stated that his father frequently sent money and gifts to his mother and himself. Subject claims to not know whether his father is dead or not but said he has heard nothing definite about his father since World War II.

Subject claims to have led an extremely difficult life and said that he has been persecuted and taken advantage of from as early as he could remember. He said that he has always lived with his mother and that most of his life was in Germany. He stated that he has spoken English since a child, that both his mother and father spoke English and that in addition to speaking English with them, he has also been accustomed to using the English language in talking to various friends of his mother. He indicated that he had, at one time, been in England, probably with his parents, or at least with his mother.

Subject indicated that he and his mother had, at one time, been in a displaced persons camp but he would not say in what country or indicate the camp. He did say that he and his mother had attempted to gain admittance to the United States and indicated this attempt may have been made while in the displaced persons camp.

Subject indicated that up until early 1959, he had been residing with his mother in a city in East Germany. He

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would not name the city but said it was not East Berlin. He said he was employed as a music teacher and resided in an apartment with his mother.

Subject refused to give any details of his personal history and stated that he did not, at this time, want to furnish any information which would identify his mother or father. He indicated that his father had held such a position in the Nazi government that his name would be known to us. He also indicated that because of certain acts of his father, he was afraid that this would have a detrimental effect on the possibility of the subject himself ever being allowed to remain in the United States.

FINAL STORY AS TO RECRUITMENT, INTELLIGENCE
TRAINING AND ASSIGNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

Recruitment

In about July, 1958, subject was residing with his mother in a city in East Germany. He was employed as a piano instructor at a music school and also gave private lessons. The music schools in East Germany are under the direction and control of the Ministry of Culture of the East German Government. Part of his duties entailed attending political and "workers" meetings. He and other instructors at the music school would furnish musical entertainment which was used to entice people to the meetings. While at the music school, he was accosted by a man who identified himself as Mr. KUEHN, who addressed subject by his name and questioned him about his work at the school. KUEHN appeared to be familiar with the personnel and school activities generally. Subject formed the opinion that KUEHN was either a superintendent of the school or an official of the Cultural Ministry of the East German Government. The conversation between KUEHN and the subject was

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held in the school building and KUEHN suggested that they meet again at a later date. Subject agreed and suggested that the meeting be held at his, subject's, apartment. He described KUEHN as being 40 years of age, six feet, one inch, tall, bony structure, light brown hair, light eyes with no other distinguishing marks. Subject stated that KUEHN was a very cultured and well-educated person who spoke "hoch" or high German. He believed that KUEHN was possibly a Berliner. KUEHN could read English but was unable to speak it.

After the meeting that was held at subject's apartment, KUEHN scheduled a third meeting at his apartment. KUEHN accompanied subject to the house and escorted him into the apartment house through the rear door. Subject said that the apartment house was four stories high and contained approximately 34 apartments. The apartment to which he was escorted was on the third floor in a wing of the building. The apartment consisted of a large parlor on either side of which were two separate units. Each unit consisted of a bedroom and living room. Subject was escorted to the bedroom and living room on the left hand side of the parlor as he entered. The kitchen and toilet facilities were adjacent to the apartment on the right hand side.

KUEHN suggested a fourth meeting with the subject which was to be held at a restaurant. He invited subject to dinner and subject assumed that he would pay the check. Upon arrival at the restaurant, KUEHN pointed out a man whom subject described as either American or English looking and who was quite dapperly dressed, sitting alone at another table in the restaurant. KUEHN suggested to the subject that he address him and offer assistance. In view of his American appearance, he suggested the possibility that the man was unable to order properly. Subject advised that he objected on the grounds that he did not know the man.

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However, KUEHN insisted and thereupon subject addressed this unknown man. The man pretended to be delighted to find somebody with whom he could converse in English and at KUEHN's suggestion, subject invited this unknown man to their table. The man questioned subject closely regarding the books in the English language that he had read and his education in English. Subject stated that he, upon reflection, decided that this man was in the restaurant by prearrangement with KUEHN for the sole purpose of testing subject's English. He deduced this from the questions he was asked by this unknown man concerning his background in English studies and literature.

Subject recalled that KUEHN ordered a bottle of wine with the dinner and the subject was quite surprised at the termination of the meal when KUEHN allowed subject to pay the check. Subject advised that he had made the offer out of courtesy. Upon leaving the restaurant, KUEHN advised subject that he did not want to argue with the subject over the check while in the restaurant and placed a sum of money in subject's pocket. Subject stated that upon his arrival at home, he found that the money given to him by KUEHN was 300 East German marks. The check in the restaurant had been merely 60 East German marks.

Subject had a series of four more meetings with KUEHN at which they discussed politics and geography. At the eighth meeting, which was approximately two months after his initial introduction to KUEHN, while talking in KUEHN's apartment, KUEHN said to the subject "I came across a name which will be interesting to you." He thereupon mentioned the subject's father's name. Subject advised that because his father had failed to notify the Nazi government that he was married to a Jewess it would be detrimental to his father should it be known. His mother and he, so far as he knew, were the only ones who knew of the marriage. The

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revelation by KUEHN took subject so by surprise that he immediately began discussing his father's career and relationship to him and his mother. Subject stated that he was afraid for himself and for his mother believing that reprisals would be taken against them because of his father's prominence as a Nazi. After revealing to KUEHN all the details of his father's relationship with his mother, KUEHN assured him that he would not use the information which subject had given to him and facts he knew about subject's father to the detriment of either subject or his mother. Upon reflection, subject felt that KUEHN actually did not know as much about his father as subject had related and he felt later that he had been tricked into revealing too much. He said, however, that his purpose was to try to show that he had actually had very little to do with his father and that he had always lived with his mother.

Subject advised that his education and indoctrination continued with KUEHN for about two more months, the meetings being held in KUEHN's apartment.

KUEHN began his educational course with geographical albums on the Soviet Government. These albums contained information on the progress that the Soviet Government has made since the Soviet Revolution. The albums contained photographs of cities, buildings, factories and important landmarks of the Soviet Union. Underneath the photographs were descriptions citing the production figures of the factory or the political or social significance of the photographed place. The second album introduced by KUEHN was on the Socialist Camp. This consisted, according to subject, of photographs of cities and places of countries that are affiliated with the Soviet Union, such as Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, etc. These albums also contained figures and charts and a description of the progress that has been made by these countries since they adopted a Communist

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Government. Subject was required to memorize the facts and figures which were supplied in these albums and he was questioned on them by KUEHN. He was also given record albums containing the national music of various countries and specifically of the Soviet Union. Subject had a good musical background and was aware of many of the more prominent composers throughout Europe but was not especially familiar with various Soviet artists. Because of this, much of the material concerned Soviet music and composers. Subject was also furnished with material which identified and gave the background of leading Communist figures. He said he became familiar with the background of most of the leading figures in the Soviet Union. In describing various charts furnished subject, he said they were "beautifully done." He said many were in color and very effectively portrayed the advancement which has been made in the Soviet Union. He recalled specifically a chart comparing illiteracy at the time of the revolution with the present time and stated that the chart dealing with this stated that over 90% of the people were illiterate, and at the present time well under 10% are illiterate. The albums, brochures, and charts were in the German language.

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Training in Radio Reception

Subject advised that after approximately four months association with KUEHN he went to the apartment and was introduced by KUEHN to a Mr. SCHILLER. SCHILLER made a joking remark to the subject implying that the apartment was not KUEHN's, but was in fact SCHILLER's. Subject describes SCHILLER as being approximately 47 years old, dark hair, dark complexion, about 5' 10' tall, and rather chubby. The only distinguishing feature subject could recall was that SCHILLER had a recessed bridge to his nose. He advised that SCHILLER spoke German with either a Mecklenburg or part Polish accent. He advised that SCHILLER was not as cultured as KUEHN, but appeared to have a very wide technical knowledge.

Subject stated that SCHILLER was an engineer or technician. He questioned the subject on his knowledge of radio operation and construction. After questioning subject, SCHILLER told him that he knew nothing about radio and proceeded to give him instructions. SCHILLER also furnished subject manuals on radio construction and operation. He went into complete details on the functional parts of radio. At the completion of the technical aspects of the radio construction, subject was required to locate various frequencies on the radio to display his ability to locate low wave length broadcasts. One of the stations which subject was required to locate contained a broadcast by a man who recited five digit numbers with a slight pause after each grouping. Subject had no training in ciphers or code at this time, but was merely required to copy down the numbers as recited by the broadcaster. Subject stated that he was commended by SCHILLER for his aptitude in locating the station and recording the numbers broadcast. This course of instruction consisting of the training in radio breakdown and construction and his ability to tune in the station desired took approximately three weeks.

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Instruction in Espionage Technique

After the completion of the radio course, the subject was furnished books which were case histories on espionage activity by German, English, and other agents during and prior to World War II. He recalled that the first book that was furnished to him by SCHILLER was "The Espionage Activities of T. E. Lawrence", a British Intelligence agent. With this book and the other books which subject was required to read, he received a supplement for each book, which he was told to guard carefully as they were considered highly confidential by his instructors. These supplements consisted of a series of questions on the errors that were committed by the espionage agent. The supplement made reference by page to the espionage book. SCHILLER discussed in detail the techniques used by the espionage agent, the errors the agent made, and also the particularly fine accomplishments which he might have made. Subject was questioned in detail regarding the errors and advantages of various espionage techniques. Subject stated that at about this time he gathered that he was being groomed by SCHILLER for activity outside the East German Government. Heretofore, under the training of KUEHN and SCHILLER, he believed that he was being groomed for use within the East German Government itself.

After the completion of the course on espionage techniques, subject told SCHILLER that if he was being groomed to work in the West Berlin sector or the Western Zone of Germany, he would not accept such an assignment. He said he did this because he was continually reading about East German agents who were apprehended by West German authorities. Subject advised the books on espionage cases were for the most part in the English language. He remembered one was about spies on Long Island, New York, and another dealt with the Rote Kapelle.

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Training in the Use of Secret Writing

Subject stated that after the completion of his studies on espionage techniques and the errors committed by espionage agents, he was then introduced into the use of preparing secret writing by SCHILLER.

In this connection, SCHILLER told subject that he could prepare an open text letter which would appear entirely innocuous. Thereafter, SCHILLER showed subject how to use special paper and this was done in the following manner. After an open text letter was prepared, using either pencil, pen, or a typewriter, the open text letter was placed over a special sheet of transfer paper. Subject described this as a chemically treated paper which could be used to transfer invisible messages to another sheet. SCHILLER taught subject to place the transfer paper on a table and according to subject, any hard surface was satisfactory. He said it could be done on glass, marble, or wood, and in fact the wood surface did not have to be especially hard.

He said that in placing the open text letter on the transfer paper you could write on either the side on which writing appeared or on the back, or on both. He said that he was taught to use a rounded instrument with no sharp edges and said that a piece of wood could be used, but he, himself, customarily used the reverse end of a ball point pen and he demonstrated with a ball point pen, which had a fairly fine end, but was not sharp. He said that the letters or numbers could be written right over the handwriting or typewriting, but they had to be larger and he indicated a size almost one half inch high. It was noted, however, that in demonstrating this writing his actual letters and numbers did not appear to be quite this large.

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In the secret writing it did not matter where he started on the page and there was no necessity to have any breaks in the writing for folding the letter. He said, however, that because of subsequent handling, it was not desirable to write near the edge either at the top or bottom or on the sides. In describing the pressure exerted he said that a moderate amount was used to insure the transfer, but nevertheless you should not press too hard as the indentations left should be light enough that they could be removed. He said that the transfer paper furnished him was in tablet form and all of the paper in the tablet was transfer paper as far as he knew. He said he was quite sure this was so as they did not tell him to use only a certain portion of the tablet. He said they also told him that he could use each sheet of transfer paper approximately five times, either side, but that he normally only used the transfer paper once and then destroyed it.

He said that he did not know anything about the composition of the transfer paper other than that it was specially treated. With regard to the paper to be used for the open text letter he said that any paper that was not too rough or porous could be used. He said they showed him some lined paper which they did not consider desirable as the lines would interfere with reading some of the secret writing.

He said that there was no instruction given him as to folding the paper, as to the type of envelope to be used, or as to the number of sheets which could be used in any letter. He said he presumed as many sheets as necessary could be used and this would not affect their ultimate readability. He said they did tell him not to handle the special paper too much as it might affect its transfer qualities and he was also told that he should not handle the letters unnecessarily after the secret writing had been placed on the letter.

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Subject advised that for purposes of security when a sheet of the transfer paper had been used, rather than put it back in the pad where it might be detected, subject was instructed that he could crumple the sheet and lay it aside casually where its significance would not be detected by any searcher. He advised that he was instructed that when he again desired to use the paper he was not to smooth the crumpled sheet by pressing it with his hand, but rather he was to take the sides of the paper and stretch the paper back into shape.

Development of Secret Writing

After subject practiced writing open text letters and then preparing a secret message on the letter, he was given instructions in developing the secret writing. For this he was given three pills. One of the pills was disguised as a creamalin tablet and this tablet had three deltas or triangles on it. Inside the white coverage was a core which the subject described as dark yellow. (It actually appears to be more of an orange-brown color). The second tablet was the same size as the first one, but there were no markings on the white outer coating. The core of this second tablet was about the same size as the first tablet, but subject described it as being light yellow in color. The third tablet also had a white coating, but the coating was very thin. The tablet itself was much smaller in size and subject described it as smaller than a Bayer aspirin tablet. The coating was very thin and the core of this tablet was described by the subject as "ash" color. In trying to more definitely define this subject was asked if it would be described as a light gray and he indicated that he felt an ash color more nearly described it, but could not explain actually what the difference was.

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Subject was advised that he should crush these three tablets thoroughly. He has the impression that the white coating on all three have no purpose whatsoever and he therefore did not make any special effort to retain all of the coating. He crushed the core very carefully until it was in powder form with no grains remaining. After all three cores had been thoroughly crushed, they were placed in any solution which contained 80 per cent or more alcohol. This was then mixed very thoroughly and there was no time limit placed on the mixing. After it was mixed thoroughly, the paper containing the secret writing was held by the edges, quickly inserted into the solution, and sifted around in the solution for approximately ten to fifteen seconds. Subject said it was necessary that the solution cover the secret writing uniformly as otherwise part of it would appear quickly and would be over-exposed before the remainder was finished. He said that it was necessary to watch this most closely as when the writing started to appear there was only a time of a few seconds that it could remain in the solution before it had to be removed. He said that in training he often had difficulty in that the writing would become visible along certain edges and he would take the paper out too quickly, and as a result much of the writing would never be visible.

With regard to the 80 per cent alcohol, subject said that they did not indicate that any certain product was desirable, although he presumed that a straight alcohol would be preferable. He said, however, that he asked if gin could be used and they told him it could, but that he should be careful and not drink too much. He said that he subsequently used a cologne for this purpose (Jaynor Alcoloyne - purchased in the United States) which contained 92 per cent alcohol.

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With regard to the amount of liquid needed for the solution, subject said they told him what the exact amount was, but he had forgotten it as they gave him an easy way to measure this. He said he was told to take a normal glass (by description and measurement this turned out to be an eight ounce glass) and then fill the glass approximately half full of the liquid. He would then tilt the glass until the liquid barely touched the lip of the glass and also barely touched the raised part of the bottom of the glass. Thereafter, he always added a very slight amount so that he actually would have slightly over four ounces of liquid.

Subject said that any container could be used for mixing the solution and for sifting the paper in the solution, but inasmuch as the secret writing could be on both sides of the page, it was necessary to see that the solution was sifted over both top and bottom. He demonstrated this by holding diagonally opposite corners of a sheet of paper, quickly inserting them in a liquid moving the paper back and forth, and then at approximately 12 seconds removing the paper from the liquid. He then shook the paper slightly and said that nothing else was needed, that it could dry by itself.

Subject said that in the event the paper was left in the solution too long the action could be stayed somewhat by immediately placing it in cold water after it was removed. He said, however, that this did not do too much good.

With regard to the appearance of the secret writing, he said that when developed it was a copper-bronze color. He said that when it first began to appear it appeared as a very light brown and that you had to remove the paper when the writing first became truly visible. He said that if the paper was left in the solution too long the entire paper and writing would turn a dark brown and the writing could not be read.

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With regard to the effect the solution had on ink, he said that while the ink ran and became smeared all over the paper he said that it was actually easier to read with this background than if a pencil or typewriter had been used.

While one sheet was normally developed at a time, training was also given in developing two sheets at a time, and subject thought that it might be possible to do even more, but he thought this would be very difficult. He said that when two sheets were going to be developed at the same time you doubled the amount of alcohol (eight ounces) and used a total of six pills. The mixing was done exactly the same. Thereafter, you separate the two sheets to be developed by placing a pencil or some other hard object of a similar size between the edges of the sheets, grasping them securely and then inserting them in the solution and sifting as previously described. He said that sometimes the sides of the sheets facing each other did not receive an even amount of the solution and this resulted in an uneven development. He said that there was also a way to prevent too rapid development of the writing and he said this was done by taking a drink of water, holding it in your mouth, and spraying lightly on the paper. He said this was probably desirable if you tried to develop two sheets at the same time. Subject stated that in practicing the secret writing and developing the secret writing he used the same paper and developers that he was subsequently provided with (except for the alcohol) and he is therefore certain that his secret writing can be developed with the chemicals furnished him. He said he did not, however, develop any of his own writing after he came to the United States.

Subject had at his room two shot glasses and a small metal spoon, and he stated that he used these

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to crush his pills as the shot glasses prevented losing any of the cores of the pills. He said that for a container for the solution he used a large dust pan, which he cleaned thoroughly and then tilted slightly by placing the lip of an ashtray or similar object and thereby forming a basin. He said anything of this nature could be used and it could be tin, metal, or glass.

Instruction in Use of Camera

Subject advised that he was instructed in the use of a camera. He stated that he had a good working knowledge of the operations of the camera and that this phase of the instruction extended over a very short period, possibly one or two days. He advised that he was not instructed in the method of preparing mikrats or microdots. He stated that he was instructed in the technique of reading mikrats with the use of the camera. He advised that although he had had the instruction, he was never able to read a mikrat by this means. He advised that he was instructed by SCHILLER that the best way to read the mikrat was with the use of a microscope, but that in emergencies if no microscope were available he could read the mikrat with the aid of the camera in the following method: The mikrat was to be placed on a piece of glass or transparent paper, such as cellophane. Underneath the mikrat a light source was to be placed. The lens of the camera was to be opened to its widest capacity and the rear of the camera was to be removed. The camera was then to be held at the proper distance from the mikrat and by the use of the camera lens the mikrat would be sufficiently magnified to enable it to be read. He stated that the distance from the mikrat depended upon the strength of the lens of the camera, and that it could only be done by trial. He advised that he was given a 35 mm. Kodak camera for practice purposes and was allowed to retain it.

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Training in the Use of Cipher

In the last two weeks of instruction, SCHILLER gave subject the following instructions in the use of ciphers which was to be used in his communications with his superior. The secret writing processes which he had learned enabled him to send hidden messages. These messages, for further security, were to be inciphered when mention was made of sensitive subjects, which would include names, addresses, and so forth.

With regard to the above usage, the subject was provided with a combination code book and cipher pad. He stated that he believed he could determine the size of this book because it had left an imprint in his wallet where he had carried it. He viewed his wallet but could not ascertain the imprint. From memory, after looking at his wallet, he stated that its approximate size was 3" x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3/8".

He described this book as follows:

It opened like a book rather than a pad. The outside of the book was a greyish-green plastic type cover. The cover itself had no writing on the outside of it. He did not recall how the paper was bound to the cover, but stated that it must have been glued because the individual sheets came out very easily. He described the sheets of this book as very thin paper. The color of these pages have the same color as parchment paper and he stated that this color would most approximate ivory. He stated that the pages were divided into two sections, the first half of the book being the ciphers for receiving and the second half being the ciphers for sending. The color of the pages for both halves of the book was identical and they were distinguished by a different color on the edges of the pages; however, he could not recall the color utilized on the edges of the papers. He merely remembered that they

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were different. With regard to the writing on the pages, he stated that the printing on the pages was smaller than typing, however, he could not ascertain the exact size of the printing.

He stated there were approximately 100 pages in this book, fifty pages for receiving and fifty pages for sending. He began using the first page for receiving and then proceeded to the middle of the book for sending rather than beginning at the opposite end. He believed that the numbers were in five digit groups, that there were about five groups to a line, and about forty lines to a page. The lines ran consecutively for twenty lines and then a double blank space appeared in the middle of each page and twenty more lines appeared below this spacing.

When sending or receiving a message he began using the first half of the page. If the message did not necessitate the use of the whole twenty line group, he disregarded any remaining numbers in the first half of the page for his second message. He would begin his second message then with the bottom half of the page. When he finished with the two halves of any page, he tore this page from his book and destroyed it by burning.

On the back inside cover of the book was the code that he utilized. This consisted of the German alphabet with numbers after the letters signifying what numbers should be used for what letters. He stated that to the best of his recollection, the majority of letters utilized three digits, however, some had two and some had four digits. The basic language used for the code was the German language. The alphabet in the code book was not a complete German alphabet, as several letters were missing. The missing letters were repetitious letters which were differentiated by the use of an accent mark. He gave as an example the fact that there was a "u" in the code, but no "u" with an umlaut. In addition to the alphabet, the code also contained punctuation signs such as periods, commas, and so forth and he believed that all punctuation signs

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consisted of five digits. There were no numerals in the code and for the numbers zero through nine, the spelling of these numbers was encoded. He stated that there were also special signs in the code which also had numerical equivalents although he could not remember the number of digits used in these equivalents. He said that there was a special sign that meant that what followed this sign in the message was in the Latin alphabet rather than the German alphabet. There was another sign which meant that what followed this sign was again going to be in the German alphabet. He stated that this was necessary because being in America you would run into words which could not directly be translated into German and, therefore, would necessitate it to be written in English. The only other things appearing on the back page of this code book was a set of numbers which was his code name for signing his secret writing message.

As an example of how he utilized this code he provided the following encoding of the word "dear":

D	24
E	345
A	34
R	7891

12345	67895	46789	34697
<u>24345</u>	<u>34789</u>	<u>1</u>	
36680	91574	5	
24,345	34,789	1,	
D E	A	R	

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He stated that when enciphering the code, the numbers from the cipher pad were added to the code, which had already been prepared. The addition was done from the beginning i.e., the left side of the line. When the numbers were added and the total was more than 10, only the last digit was put down, the first digit being dropped completely and not carried in the total.

General Instructions

After KUEHN introduced subject to SCHILLER, subject visited the apartment in which he was trained alone. At the first meeting alone with SCHILLER, after subject was in the apartment for about an hour, SCHILLER received a telephone call, after which he questioned subject as to whether subject had noticed that he had been surveilled from the music school to the apartment. Subject advised that he had not made any such observation and SCHILLER proceeded to tell subject in detail what he had done and how he had travelled from the time he left the music school until he arrived at the apartment. SCHILLER cautioned subject that for security reasons he must be alert for surveillance. He told him that in crossing streets he should look back and observe whether any person was following him. Subject advised that on three or four subsequent occasions he observed KUEHN observing him and so reported to SCHILLER. Subject stated that this was the extent of training he had in surveillance detection.

Subject advised that in the last two months of his training the tempo of his meetings with SCHILLER increased to four or five meetings a week. The training period was from 9:00 a. m. to 3:00 p. m. or from 3:00 p. m. to 9:00 p. m. In addition to the training periods, subject was instructed and did make several trips from the East Berlin sector to the West Berlin sector in order to observe the security regulations of both the East Berlin and West Berlin police. He also was instructed

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to observe the baggage check procedures followed by both sides. SCHILLER instructed that subject was to particularly consider boarding a train on the Lichtenstein station of East Berlin and to leave the railroad at the Bahnhof Am Zoo station in West Berlin. From West Berlin he was to immediately embark via plane for Paris. He was instructed that he should travel from the Bahnhof station to the airline office and learn the procedure which he would use when he was making this actual trip. Subject advised that he made trial runs on three or four occasions.

Subject was advised that when in the United States, in the event of an emergency, he was to use a drop in Van Cortlandt Park, the location of which was described to him. An entire album of photographs which depicted the buildings in the vicinity of the emergency drop, the park area through which he would travel toward the drop, and the location of the drop shown from several angles in the photographs. Subject was instructed that if he had to use this emergency drop he should place a message in it on the first Saturday of the first, third, sixth, or ninth month. He should visit the drop if possible before 6:00 p. m. He was told that any message he placed in the drop should be in secret writing or code and he was advised that the message could be rolled up tightly and then covered with scotch tape in order to make it waterproof. With regard to the first, third, sixth, and ninth month, the subject said that they told him every three months, but then did say first, third, sixth, or ninth. Subject said that this was only an emergency drop and he would not be expected to use it if he could communicate with his principal through his normal mail drop. He said this was the only drop that was provided him in the United States.

The instructions which subject received to locate the drop were as follows:

Go to 259th Street and Broadway and on the northwest corner of this intersection was a furniture store. Cross

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the street to the edge of the park in line with this furniture store. Proceed into the park in a direct line past an open play area and proceed for about five minutes checking behind you to make sure you are proceeding in a direct line with the furniture store at your back. After about five minutes walking, you will come to a slight rise. On the other side of this rise are located three rocks. The first rock about shoulder height on a man, the second rock about three feet high in line with the first and the third rock about one foot high and in line with the other two. Under the third rock there will be located a container to receive the messages. The subject stated that although he could not remember exactly, there was some type of path close by to the rock under which the container is located. Subject further advised that said path was between the first large rock and the remaining smaller rocks.

General Observations of Subject
During Training Period

Subject advised that from various things he observed he was sure that the apartment in which he received his training was also being used to train other individuals for a similar purpose. He said that frequently on arriving at the apartment, he would notice numerous cigarette butts in the ash trays. He also on one occasion arrived at the apartment approximately thirty minutes early and was told at that time that he should not arrive before the appointed time. Thereafter, if he would get to the apartment before the scheduled time he would have coffee at a nearby cafe. While sitting in this cafe he noticed another young German about his age walking by the cafe carrying books on several occasions. Also, on one occasion, when he left the apartment he noticed this same German in the cafe having coffee and, in his own mind, he is quite certain this individual was perhaps destined for the United States inasmuch as subject noted that he had the same German-English books as did the subject.

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While the apartment building was obviously used for residential purposes, the apartment which subject visited was at one end of the building and had large antennas and also had the windows covered with heavy drapes. Subject noted that on the opposite end of the apartment building was another apartment with similar drapes and antennas and he, therefore, concluded that probably the second apartment was utilized for the same purpose.

In the apartment where subject received his training, he was always immediately escorted to one bedroom wing of the apartment and remained in this wing all the time he was there. He was quite certain that another student was receiving training at the same time in the other bedroom wing inasmuch as frequently he heard voices. In addition, he was instructed never to come out of the rooms he was in without knocking on the door and being permitted to come out. This was true whether he wanted to go to the bathroom or wanted anything in connection with his work. It was also true when he was through with his work and ready to depart. Subject observed that on several occasions he also heard female voices.

Subject stated that he believed that both KUEHN and SCHILLER were members of the East German Secret Police. They never asked him about other students or his friends. Subject did not know whether anyone else was aware of the training he was receiving, but he supposed that the principal of the music school knew that he was under instruction because on one occasion when he was unable to attend class the principal said to him "Oh, it's right you are busy. I will get someone to substitute for you". Subject advised that as the tempo of his meetings increased it was necessary for him to miss some of his classes. SCHILLER instructed him to skip the classes and obtain a substitute. SCHILLER reimbursed subject for the pay he would lose by missing the classes. Subject recalls that the first payment he received from SCHILLER was 400 East German marks. He advised

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that SCHILLER paid him regularly in this fashion but did not demand a receipt for the payments. He stated also that in addition to the initial 300 marks which KUEHN had given to him, KUEHN also had given him the funds from time to time and KUEHN did not require that he sign a receipt.

Mail Drop Instructions

After subject was advised that he was to be sent to the United States he was furnished the name of an individual in France who was to be his mail drop. This individual resides in the Saint Clichy area, a suburb of Paris. Subject was told to send his letters to this individual airmail and in the open text of the letters was to indicate whether or not there was secret writings by including the word serious or seriously on the tenth line of the open text letter. He was told that on the flap of the envelope he should not put a return address, just the name "Melvin Bushe". With regard to letters which he would receive, the word light or lightly on the tenth line would signify to him that there was secret writing on the letter. Letters which he receives would have the name OSWALD BOUCHE on the flap of the envelope with no city or country indicated. The open text of these letters to him began "Dear Helmuth" and they are signed OSWALD.

Subject was not told how often he should write or how often he would receive letters, but was told that he should not bother them with too many letters and he therefore expected that he would communicate with them perhaps every three months. He also said that he did not expect to hear from them except when they answered his letters. They indicated that they would acknowledge receipt of his letters but indicated that it would be unlikely that they would communicate with him except after he had written them. Subject stated that the name OSWALD BOUCHE was not the name of the person at the mail drop which he wrote to.

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Receipt of Material and Preparations for Departure

Approximately three or four days prior to the time he was to actually depart for the United States, subject was introduced by SCHILLER and KUEHN to a third individual. Subject recalled that on this occasion when the three of them were at the apartment, SCHILLER and KUEHN were very nervous and were obviously hoping that the individual coming to visit them would be impressed with the subject and the training he had received. This individual was late in coming to the apartment and KUEHN and SCHILLER were very nervous while waiting for his arrival.

When the individual came, he was introduced by name, but subject said that since he met this unknown individual only on this occasion and on the day that he actually travelled to East Berlin, he does not recall this man's name. He described this person as follows:

Russian nationality; 40 years old; 230 pounds, 6 feet tall; a football type with very rough mannerisms who spoke German with a distinct Russian accent. His only distinctive feature was his massive frame. This person questioned subject generally on the instruction he had received and then congratulated him on passing his course and receiving the trust which was being placed in him by his instructors. This man had with him about six pages of forms which were receipts for the property that subject was to receive in connection with his trip to the United States as an intelligence agent. Neither SCHILLER, KUEHN, or this man had ever required subject to furnish a statement of cooperation. In the numerous papers which subject signed at this time, he believes that there was no statement of cooperation; however, he said that he signed the papers so quickly he could not be certain. He states positively no mention of a statement of cooperation was made to him nor was it brought to his attention if it were among the papers which he signed. At this time he received the following material for which he signed a receipt:

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A complete set of clothes consisting of two new suits, shirts, underwear, socks, shoes, hat, ties. All of these clothes were American made.

Luggage - two bags

35 millimeter Kodak Retina III S, serial number 57230, equipped with a retina-xenar lens f2.8/50, serial number 5790841, with the words Schneider - Kreuznach imprinted on the lens casing and a brown leather camera case stamped "Made in Germany".

Certificate of birth registration number 582-114782 in the name of HELMUTH FELIX KLAUHN.

Two Selective Service cards - Registration Certificate in the name of HELMUTH FELIX KLAUHN, 211 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, New York, reflecting registration at Local Board 161, Brooklyn, New York, on March 19, 1947, and a Notice of Classification from Board number 161, postmarked Brooklyn 5, April 26th 1951 addressed to HELMUTH KLAUHN, 211 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, classifying him V-A on April 25, 1951, with Selective Service Number 50-161-25-274.

School certificate from the University of London at the Kingsley School for HELMUTH FELIX KLAUHN. This certificate indicated he passed the general school examination at mid-summer in 1942.

\$4,500 in American money. The entire sum was composed of bills of \$20 denominations, with the exception of a couple of hundred dollars which were in \$10 denominations.

A pass to the Eastern sector of Berlin.

A French and American passport.

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Three pads containing transfer paper for secret writing. Two of the pads were 10" x 7 3/4" and the third pad was approximately 8" x 6 1/2". All of the paper in these pads were transfer paper and the smaller pad was to be used when he had only a short letter to send. One of the larger pads was not to be used until subject received instructions to begin using that paper.

Three bottles of pills which contained concealed chemicals to be used in developing secret writing.

A combination cipher pad and code book.

A money container which consisted of a white cloth bag about just large enough to contain paper money. This was of very fine cloth, white in color, and was to be carried against the body under the arm. It was held by means of a combination string and rubber band which went around the neck. This held the container tightly against the body and because of the light color would not be easily observed.

Subject was told that he would receive \$200 a month compensation for his work. In addition, his mother would receive 350 East German marks a month, which was the salary subject received at the music school. His mother also was moved to a more luxurious apartment which was being afforded to her because of her son's cooperation. Subject stated that in initial discussions it was indicated that he would be expected to stay in the United States about two years, but that this was then raised to three years and subsequently to four or five years. The final understanding was that he would be in the United States approximately four to five years. He does not know how he would receive additional money in the United States. The money he received at the outset was approximately two years salary.

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Travel to the United States

Subject advised that SCHILLER and the unknown Russian drove to the Eastern section of Berlin. The Russian and SCHEILLER both desired that the subject travel from East Berlin by railroad to West Berlin from the Lichtenstein Station to the Bahnhof An Zoo in West Berlin. Subject advised that on his previous trial runs, he had decided against travelling in this method inasmuch as the East German police checked very carefully on this route. Subject therefore decided that he would travel from East Berlin to West Berlin on the elevator. Reluctantly, SCHILLER and the Russian agreed to allow the subject to travel by elevator and, accordingly, left him at an elevated station, the exact location of which subject does not recall.

Subject advised that on boarding the elevator train he placed his luggage on a seat on one side of the car and he himself sat on the opposite side. When the inspector passed through the car, he glanced at the luggage, but since no one was sitting by it, did nothing about it. He also looked at the subject but did not address him. Subject advised that this casual inspection was the regular routine and it was for this reason that he decided to travel by elevator from East Berlin to West Berlin.

Upon arrival in West Berlin, subject proceeded immediately to the airline ticket office. He had been afforded a schedule of flights by his instructors and also in his previous trip to West Berlin, had checked the flight times himself. In order to procure his ticket for transportation to Paris, he displayed his French passport.

On arriving in Paris, subject destroyed his French passport as he had been instructed to do by SCHILLER. He destroyed it by tearing it up into small pieces and flushing it down a toilet.

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Subject said he stayed in Paris for almost a month and then flew to the United States arriving in the United States the last of March or the first of April, 1959. He came to the United States on an American passport and on arrival here destroyed this passport as instructed the same way he had destroyed his French passport.

Activities in the United States

The subject stated that upon arrival in the United States, he made a trip around the country which trip contained stops in the following cities in the following order:

New York City	Denver
Philadelphia	San Francisco
Baltimore	Yellowstone National Park
New Orleans	Kansas City, Kansas
Houston	Chicago
Fort Worth	Detroit
	New York City

He stated that upon arrival in New York City, at this point he proceeded to a city in Connecticut where he remained only one day, did not stay overnight, and then proceeded to Boston. From Boston, he returned to New York City, and at this time stayed for a few months in New York City. He then took a short trip of about two weeks duration going to Baltimore. He resided in Baltimore in a hotel and visited Washington, D. C., from Baltimore. From Baltimore he returned to New York City where he remained until the time of interview.

In connection with the various cities in which the subject stayed in the United States, he advised that he had been in Chicago twice. He also advised that after travelling to San Francisco, he bought a package tour on a bus which included a tour of Yellowstone National Park and other points.

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At Yellowstone National Park, the tour slept in a motel and the meals were included in the tour. At Yellowstone National Park, he departed from the tour and travelled on his own by bus to Kansas City, Kansas. In Kansas City, he resided in a hotel which was directly across the square from the main entrance to the railroad station. He then proceeded from Kansas City to Chicago by train. He stayed a total of one month in Chicago on both occasions, and while travelling, he used the last name of KELLY on several occasions while registering at various hotels.

While in Detroit, he stayed at the Hotel Metropole under the name of ROY GORD from Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he believes the time of his stay at the hotel was just prior to the time that the British Royalty visited this area, and he believed he was in Detroit in May or June, 1959. The subject also advised that he first used the HELMUTH FELIX KLAUHN identity when he arrived in New York from Boston.

With regard to the various hotels stayed in by subject, he stated that he used a total of four or five names. He said that frequently when registering at a hotel he would note the name of the guest who had registered before him and on occasions would use this guest's name when he himself registered at a subsequent hotel. He said that he was certain that he stayed at the Metropole Hotel in Detroit but was not certain as to the name he used there although he believed it was ROY GORD. Subject stated that he believed that he could, by reviewing maps of the city, locate the hotels where he had stayed.

Subject said that he had been instructed to send a postcard on his arrival in the United States to let his superiors know of his safe arrival. He said he had also been told that he should observe the formalities (by this subject indicated he meant observe the procedures in going through customs and so forth). Subject did not send his postcard

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immediately on arrival, however, but waited until he was in Kansas City, Kansas, and sent the postcard from there. With regard to this postcard, the subject advised that it was to be a picture type postcard and there was nothing of significance concerning this postcard or any key to be contained therein to denote his arrival. He stated that no particular scene was noted on the postcard and no particular type of words or message had to be included in the text of the postcard. The choice of both the postcard and the body of the message were up to him.

Subject advised that his original instructions were to reside in one of five cities in the United States. He recalled that they included New York, Baltimore and Detroit. He could not recall what the other two cities were. In addition to the postcard, he sent a total of three letters to his mail drop advising of his travels, addresses and so forth. He said he sent no information other than concerning his experiences in his travels. In each of his letters, he included a secret writing message as he sent long letters to his mother. He said that actually what he would do in determining how long his open text letter was to be, was to first prepare a letter to his mother and then prepare the open text letter which would give him enough room to include that message to his mother and a short message to his superiors. The three letters subject sent were from New York City.

Subject received from his superiors four or five letters and he stated these letters were air mail letters and he believed they came from France. He said he does not recall looking at them specifically, but believed it was a foreign cancellation mark. He said that one of the letters from his superiors told him to go to a city in Connecticut and establish himself there. It was following this letter that he made a short trip to the city in Connecticut and thereafter to Boston before he returned to New York. Subject did not indicate which of the letters from his superiors contained this instruction about going to Connecticut.

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According to subject, all of the letters from his superiors contained general instructions about being careful, not overlooking the importance of his task and to proceed cautiously in his activities. He said that he had expected to receive letters from his mother but actually the only thing he received was a brief statement in two of the letters that his mother was writing. With regard to the letters received from his superiors the subject stated that either the first letter or the first two letters were hand written and the remaining letters were type written. Subject advised that he was not told what superior would be handling the correspondence with him, however, from the contents of the letters which he received, he concluded that it was SCHILLER inasmuch as reference was made to certain things that he and SCHILLER had done together.

Subject said that he last wrote his superiors in approximately September, 1959. He said that he last heard from them in approximately October, 1959, and that definitely it was before Christmas. He said the last letter was from them and he broke off his activities by not writing them any more. He said that they do not have his current address.

With regard to breaking off his activities, subject said that he is not cut out for this type of work and was sorry that he ever got involved. He said he got involved as a result of promises made to him, and as a result of a desire to help his mother, and also a personal desire to come to the United States.

He said that after his arrival in this country, he continually worried and wanted to get out of the business. He said that on his own he decided he was not cut out for this type of work and, therefore, decided to discontinue his activities in such a manner that they would not know what had happened to him and, therefore, would perhaps not take any action against his mother and not cut out the money

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they were furnishing her. He said that following his decision to break away, he had disposed of his code book by throwing it in an open sewer in the city of Connecticut. He said that he had rationalized with himself that he actually had not thrown it away but had merely dropped it. He said that subsequently he had destroyed two pads of the transfer paper and thought he had destroyed all of the pills which contained the chemicals for secret writing. He said that he destroyed these by throwing them in the Hudson River after unscrewing the caps of the bottles. He also advised that he had destroyed the money container which had been given him as he found it inconvenient to use.

At the time of the interview, subject had \$200.00 concealed in the lining of his toilet kit. This \$200.00 consisted of ten twenty dollar bills and they were in an envelope. Subject said that he had placed this money in the toilet kit himself and wanted it for emergency purposes. He said that he had not been told by his superiors where to keep the money and had not been told by his superiors to conceal any money in the toilet kit or similar articles. He said the only instruction he had about concealing something of this nature was that he was told he could carry his cipher pad in his shoe and he said this was a stupid instruction because it wore blisters on his feet. He said, therefore, he actually carried his cipher pad in his wallet.

With regard to the emergency drop in Van Cortlandt Park, subject stated that he had never visited this drop but was familiar with the location of Van Cortlandt Park. He said that he actually went to 259th Street and Broadway and located the furniture store but had never entered the park itself to locate the actual drop.

On October 31, 1960, the subject accompanied by SAS JAMES E. FRANEY, LAWRENCE MC WILLIAMS and JAMES P. KEHOE proceeded to Van Cortlandt Park. Upon arrival at 259th Street

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the subject observed that where the furniture store had previously been located, there were no buildings standing and a construction company had excavated the site. The subject then proceeded into Van Cortlandt Park utilizing the excavation site as a general guide. After proceeding half a mile into Van Cortlandt Park, no rock formation was located which approximated the subject's previous description. While searching for a rock formation of this type, the subject stated, "Over there by that clump of trees". He explained that seeing a particular clump of trees reminded him that he observed a similar tree formation in the photographs which had previously been shown to him by his superiors. Upon arriving at the site of this clump of trees, various rocks were located, none of which actually fitted the peculiar formation described by the subject. Several attempts were made to move some of these rocks and one rock approximately one foot high, one foot wide and two feet long when raised up revealed a container imbedded in the dirt beneath it.

This container is described as follows:

It is a metal container painted rust colored on the outside and black on the inside. One side of this container has a sliding metal door with two magnets on each side of the container surrounding the metal door. The outside dimensions of the container are $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long, $4\frac{3}{4}$ " in width, $\frac{3}{4}$ " in height. The sliding metal door is 4" in width and $6\frac{1}{2}$ " in length. The inside portion of the container is $6\frac{3}{8}$ " long, $\frac{3}{15}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$ " in width and $\frac{5}{8}$ " deep. Each of the four magnets have rounded corners and $2\frac{7}{8}$ " long and $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.

The container itself was actually left face down, that is, with the door and magnet side in the dirt and the door partially slit out about $\frac{3}{4}$ " and each corner of which has been sprung from the track upon which the door itself slides. The reverse side of the container, namely, the portion in physical contact with the rock itself had several scratches

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in the rust colored paint revealing the bare metal underneath. These scratches had rusted in varying degrees possibly signifying that the rock itself had been moved and placed back on the container on different occasions. The container contained no items in its inside portion.

Additional Information Expected from Subject

Subject has indicated that he has considerable additional information which he feels will be of interest and has agreed to within the next two months carefully review all of his activities and furnish detailed information which will include additional details concerning observations made in East Germany with regard to recruitment and training of intelligence agents. A description of the individual observed by subject who he believes was receiving intelligence training and to be assigned to the United States, information concerning the French and United States passports utilized by the subject, the name and address of his French mail drop, the code number assigned him for his intelligence work, information concerning himself, his name, his place and date of birth, and concerning his arrival in the United States. It is also indicated that he will try and remember more detailed information as to his travels in the United States, the names of the hotels he stayed in, the names he used, and he will definitely furnish us the name of the city in Connecticut where he was instructed to settle. He will also attempt to recall definitely where he disposed of the various items including the cipher pad, pills for secret writing, and so forth. He will also advise in more details as to his radio training and will furnish all information with regard to the schedule of broadcasts he was to listen to and the frequency on which these broadcasts were to be received. In this connection, subject denied ever having been able to receive a radio message during the time he was in the United States although he tried on numerous occasions using different radios.

Photographs and a complete description of subject are being submitted separately.

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1 - Mr. J. B. Aas
2 - Mr. J. A. Manz
(1 - Mr. J. B. Hotis)
1 - Mr. W. R. Wannall
① - Mr. W. O. Cregar

July 21, 1975

62-116395

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

RE: INCOMMUNICADO INTERROGATION

Reference is made to your request to the Attorney General by letter dated May 14, 1975, with specific reference to Appendix A, Request Number 5, g., as well as Appendix B, Request Number 4, a and b. In general, these two requests refer to information concerning the use of certain techniques by the FBI in performance of its investigative responsibilities. The purpose of this memorandum is to respond to information requested concerning the technique referred to as "Incommunicado Interrogation."

For your information, this technique has been used by the FBI on extremely rare occasions during the period of approximately 1959 to 1963. In each instance when this technique was used, the subjects were known, prior to interviews, to be illegally in the United States and to have been associated with the Soviet Intelligence Services as illegal officers/agents.

In view of the extremely sensitive nature, it is requested that any further details concerning the limited use of this technique be given in an oral briefing before properly cleared members of the Committee's Staff who are assigned to this matter. At that time, they will be given access to necessary documentation.

1 - The Attorney General

EWL:lhb

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NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION

SECRET

Unauthorized Disclosure

Subject to Criminal Sanctions

Classified by 6283

Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3

Date of Declassification Indefinite

62-116395-1071



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

R650

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

62-116395

File #: VIII-A(FBI)-C1 July 21, 1975

TABC

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

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NATIONAL SECURITY INFORMATION
Unauthorized Disclosure
Subject to Criminal Sanctions
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Classified by 6283
Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

62-116395-1071

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KAROT
ESP - R

Karot is code name of Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi a Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) illegal who cooperated as a double agent with the FBI from March, 1959, until 1964.

In early 1959 when Tuomi appeared at a small town in northern Michigan to acquire a copy of his Baptismal certificate, a relative became aware of his presence, contacted him, and inquired concerning status of his family which had returned to Finland in the early 1930's. Tuomi panicked and left the hotel where he was staying and an examination of possessions left behind disclosed paraphernalia that could be used in espionage activities.

Investigation disclosed a Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi was born 11/30/16, at Ishepeming, Michigan, both parents born in Finland. State Department records disclosed Tuomi at age 16 departed the United States in 1932 with his parents to return to Finland and there was no record of him having reentered the United States or having applied for a U. S. passport.

In view of the results of the investigation and our past knowledge that Soviet illegals had assumed the identity of someone who had left the United States it appeared certain we had an espionage subject and whether this individual was the real Tuomi or not he apparently entered the United States in a fraudulent manner. His activities gave the appearance of an illegal in the initial phase of familiarizing himself with his cover identity.

The decision was made to interview subject in hopes of developing him as a double agent, realizing the subject would flee if he detected our coverage. Subject was interviewed from 3/9/59 to 3/18/59 at a summer house in Hartland, Wisconsin, and agreed to cooperate. Subject advised he was recruited into the GRU and in May, 1957, commenced illegal training in Moscow. Subject furnished invaluable information regarding the communications systems involving the illegal networks and furnished information which assisted in the identification of other GRU illegals. During the period subject operated

Classified by 3676¹¹²
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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as a double agent almost one hundred messages were exchanged with the Soviets. He received \$25,000 in payment from them and furnished invaluable insight into Soviet illegal operations in the United States.

Facts concerning this case have received considerable publicity as a result of an article published in the April, 1970 issue of "Readers Digest" and John Barrons book "KGB - The Secret Work of Soviet Secret Agents." In addition Tuomi has traveled throughout the United States speaking before various groups as to his experiences.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 3, 1959

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI, also known as
ESPIONAGE - R

Attached is memo analyzing this case for purpose of determining our future course of action in it.

Briefly, an individual claiming to be Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi appeared at a Lutheran Church in Negaunee, Michigan, 2-15-59 and requested copy of baptismal certificate from pastor. He claimed to have been born in area. He was to pick up the certificate the following morning but did not do so. Passport records disclose that Charles Rudolph Tuomi, born 11-30-16 Ishpeming (near Negaunee), Michigan, departed the U.S. for Russia with his mother and stepfather, Robert Saastamoinen, in 1932. There is no record of Tuomi's return to the U.S. Subject has been under surveillance since 2-17-59 and in addition to Michigan has visited parts of Minnesota and Wisconsin. He is presently staying at a rooming house in Milwaukee. The earliest date we have been able to place him in the U.S. is 1-5-59. We located a registration for this individual on that date at the George Washington Hotel in New York City. He was at this hotel until 1-26-59 when he went to the Mid-West. Investigation has located 2 small savings accounts for subject in the New York area. He also had a small account in Milwaukee bank which he recently closed. Most significant development to date occurred on 2-28-59 when he was observed mailing a letter in Milwaukee. Through an anonymous source it was determined that the letter was addressed to an address in Helsinki, Finland. The return address on the envelope was "C. Collins, Milwaukee, Wisc." The contents of the letter, while innocuous, appear suspicious and could have double meaning since he discusses health matters and then goes into long dissertation on American automobiles and winds up his letter with reference to the wedding of a cousin in June. Investigation has also disclosed subject has given employment with a place of business in Wisconsin which went out of business 2 years previously and used a New York address of an apartment building which was torn down in 1958. There is indication he could be the real Tuomi. An uncle of Tuomi furnished us copies of correspondence sent by Tuomi from Russia in 1951, 1952 and 1953. Comparison of the handwriting in these letters with known handwriting of subject appearing on hotel registration cards revealed they are identical. This uncle also furnished a 1952 photograph purportedly of Tuomi sent from Russia. Some surveilling Agents who have observed subject believe he is identical with the 1952 photograph while other surveilling Agents do not believe so.

Enclosure

105-76241

APL:jdb

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Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Category 2 & 3
Date of Declassification indefinite

SECRET

Mr. Branigan to Mr. Belmont
Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi
105-76241

Whether subject is real Tuomi or not, there is every indication he has entered the U.S. in a clandestine manner to act as an "illegal" agent. He appears to be in the initial phase of his operation, i.e., building up his background and familiarizing himself with the country. It will probably be several months before he engages in any significant activities.

A careful analysis as to action we should take indicates two alternatives, namely:

(1) Continue to attempt coverage of subject by surveillance, hoping he will reveal contacts and possible associates in espionage activity. This we feel unwise as it is a highly defensive position with the probability of success not balanced in our favor. If subject recently arrived in U.S. (as it appears) it may be months before he makes any espionage contacts and any surveillance over this extended period of time may well be detected and subject might disappear with little of value gained by us. By letting subject carry on we would be letting him pick his own course of action and we would be constantly on the defensive trying to guess his moves and defend against them.

(2) Intensively interview subject before he gets his cover in this country all set and while he is still away from New York (probably his base of operations). We have developed considerable information which subject will have to refute and the unexpected interview, plus our knowledge, may put him on the defensive and give us a psychological edge. Our prime target in an illegal case is to penetrate the network and develop a double agent. This case gives us an opportunity and the value to the U.S., if successful, would be tremendous. Recognizing that if unsuccessful the intensive interview probably required will rule out subsequent prosecution or publicity, we can still neutralize subject. In the remote event the subject should be legitimate, this could be quickly determined early in the interview and there would be no problem. We feel the intensive interview, over an extended period of time if necessary, is the proper course of action.

RECOMMENDATION:

That we lay plans to interview subject in the immediate future, when we feel subject's whereabouts and movements best fit into our plan.

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SECRET*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: March 8, 1959

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI, also known as
ESPIONAGE - R

The purpose of this memorandum is to consider steps to be taken in this case by the Bureau at this time.

Origin of Case

On 2-15-59 an individual claiming to be Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi appeared at a Lutheran Church in Negaunee, Michigan, and requested a baptismal certificate from the pastor stating he would pick it up at 10 a.m. the next day. He indicated he was born and raised in Negaunee and later moved with his parents to Minnesota. He further indicated he was working in Milwaukee. He was staying at the Bertung Hotel in Negaunee and suddenly left town on 2-16-59 without receiving the certificate after receiving a telephone call from a Mrs. John T. Koski of Negaunee who inquired if he were the Rudolph Tuomi who had been in Russia, which he denied. Prior to departing, he indicated to the pastor of the church he had business in Escanaba, Michigan, and he stated he would return for the certificate during the summer. Baptismal records of the church reflected a Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi listed therein.

Interview of Mrs. Koski disclosed she had cousin with same name as subject born in Negaunee area 42 years ago. His father died 4 months later and mother married Robert Saastamoinen. Several years later the entire Saastamoinen family including subject went to Russia. Upon hearing an individual bearing her cousin's name was in town she decided to contact him at the hotel. Mrs. Koski advised that another cousin, Andy Marlowe of Lake Worth, Florida, had corresponded regularly with Tuomi in Russia.

At the Bertung Hotel subject had given his residence as 626 North Third Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and occupation as the lumber business. A source had previously observed in subject's room at the hotel foreign-made camera and a letter addressed to subject at the George Washington Hotel, New York City, dated 1-18-59.

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105-76241

Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi, also known as
105-76241

Investigation To Date

Detroit Office determined subject left Escanaba by bus 2-16-59 and purchased a round-trip ticket to Duluth, Minnesota. Minneapolis Office located subject in Duluth on the evening of 2-17-59 and he was placed under discreet physical surveillance. On 2-18-59 he departed Duluth by bus and left the bus at Grand Rapids, Minnesota. He stayed at the Riverside Hotel overnight. On 2-19-59 he left Grand Rapids by bus and got off at Deer River, Minnesota, and stayed at the Miller Hotel overnight. On 2-20-59 he left Deer River and returned to Duluth, Minnesota, and stayed at the Lennox Hotel overnight. During his stay in Minnesota he did not appear to be surveillance conscious. He visited several stores and went to a movie. While in Deer River, however, he made inquiry concerning the Sweum and Juntunen families in Deer River but did not contact them. (Note: Sweum family, long-time residents of Deer River, came from Norway. Husband and wife are both deceased and children no longer reside in this area. The Juntunen family still reside in the area and are well-known in the community. Inquiry disclosed that the Juntunen family knew Tuomi's mother. No derogatory information is available on either the Sweum or Juntunen family).

On 2-21-59 he left Duluth by bus and went to Superior, Wisconsin, and stayed at the Superior Hotel until 2-23-59. While in Superior no unusual activity was noted. On 2-23-59 he left Superior by bus and went back to Milwaukee. Since 2-24-59 he has been in Milwaukee except for a one-day trip to Chicago on 2-26-59 to visit the Marshall Field Department Store. He was registered at the Antlers Hotel in Milwaukee from 2-24-59 to 2-27-59. He is now staying at a rooming house located at 1202 North Broadway in Milwaukee. He has advised the landlady he expects to be in the rooming house for 2 weeks and he paid one week's rent in advance.

Anonymous sources developed in this case disclose that subject has quantities of both grain and wood alcohol and various types of pills. The FBI Laboratory/examining this material to determine significance of same, if any, in connection with espionage.

During the morning of 2-28-59 while subject was under surveillance he was observed mailing a letter in the downtown Milwaukee area. An anonymous source subsequently advised that the letter was addressed to "Herra Uljas Koskinen, c/o Arvo Joh. Ahtioy, Vironkatu 6, Helsinki, Finland." The envelope bore the return address "C. Collins,

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi, also known as
105-76241

Milwaukee, Wisc." It was typewritten in English and signed "CARLO"
"Kaarlo." Bufiles are negative on this name and address. In the letter the
writer talks about health. He then goes into a long dissertation
on American automobiles. He ends his letter by mentioning that his
cousin, Sylvia, is to be married in June. The contents appear
suspicious. It is known that in other espionage cases the discussion
of health has had a double meaning to indicate that everything was
well. With respect to the ending of his letter it could indicate
that he should be contacted in June. The Cryptographic Section of
the FBI Laboratory is analyzing this letter to determine if it has
any espionage significance.

Andy Marlowe, Lake Worth, Florida, was interviewed 2-19-59
and advised that Rudolph Tuomi is his sister's son, therefore his
nephew, who left the United States for Russia around 1931 with his
mother and stepfather. He advised that Rudolph's mother and stepfather
are now deceased. He corresponded with his nephew over the years,
receiving his last letter in 1956. He stated his nephew married a
Russian girl and has 2 children and stated he was employed in Russia
as an English teacher. He furnished a photograph sent to him by Tuomi
in 1952 which purports to be Tuomi and 4 letters purportedly written
by his nephew in 1951, 1952 and 1953. The FBI Laboratory has advised
us that the handwriting in these letters is identical with the hand-
writing of subject appearing on various registration cards of hotels
at which subject has stayed. Surveilling Agents who have observed
subject disagreed as to whether subject appears identical with the 1952
photograph furnished by Marlowe. Milwaukee Agents believe that he may
be identical while Minneapolis Agents do not believe so.

The earliest date we have been able to determine that subject
has been in this country is 1-5-59. New York located a registration of
subject at the George Washington Hotel on that date. According to the
hotel records, subject stayed at the George Washington Hotel until 1-26-59.
He indicated that he would return to the hotel around 3-15-59 and
requested that a room be reserved for him. He gave his residence to
the hotel as 3665 East Mallory Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and his
employment as the B & G Woodworking Company, Milwaukee. Investi-
gation discloses that 626 North Third Street, Milwaukee (address given
by subject to Bertung Hotel) is the Kilbourn Hotel in Milwaukee, and
3665 East Mallory Avenue (address given by subject to the George
Washington Hotel in New York) is the address of the B & G Woodworking
Company in Cudahy, Wisconsin. It went out of business in 1957. Tuomi

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi, also known as
105-76241

is not known to former owners of this company. Kilbourn Hotel records disclose that subject was registered at this hotel from 1-28-59 to 2-11-59. He gave as his address 255 Haven Avenue, New York City. Investigation disclosed that this address was of an apartment building that was vacated and turned over for demolition in October, 1958, to build an approach to the George Washington Bridge. Attempts are being made to determine if subject ever resided at this address at any time. It is noted that when subject was asked by the landlady of the rooming house he is presently staying in in Milwaukee to furnish his former residence he gave 255 Haven Avenue, New York, but explained that this residence had been torn down.

A savings account in subject's name was located in the Bowery Savings Bank, New York City; reflected an initial deposit of \$400 on 1-9-59. An additional deposit of \$190 was made 1-15-59 and a withdrawal of \$200 was made 1-22-59 leaving a present balance of \$390. Another account in subject's name was located at the Union Square Savings Bank, New York City. Initial deposit of \$400 was made 1-13-59 and a withdrawal of \$200 was made 1-26-59 leaving a present balance of \$200. Investigation also disclosed that subject had opened a savings account at the First Milwaukee Savings and Loan Association 1-30-59 with \$400. On 2-9-59 he withdrew \$200 and on 2-24-59 he closed out the account by withdrawing the remaining \$200.

State Department passport records disclose no record of a passport application either past or present in the subject's known name and aliases. They do reflect a passport application executed 7-23-32 by Tuomi's stepfather, Robert Saastamoinen, indicating he intended to depart from New York in September, 1932 to visit Finland and Sweden. Passport included Tuomi born 11-30-16 Ishpeming (near Negaunee), Michigan. The file further reflects that the American Embassy in Moscow advised the State Department that Robert Saastamoinen had obtained Soviet citizenship on 7-5-34. A certificate of expatriation dated 4-22-38 was prepared by the American Embassy in Moscow on Saastamoinen. It was stated that since the stepson (Tuomi) was over 17 years of age at the time of his acquisition of Soviet citizenship through naturalization of his stepfather and since no information was available that he gave his consent to Soviet naturalization, a certificate of expatriation would not be prepared on the stepson until after he reached his majority. No other information appears in State Department files on Tuomi. §

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Memorandum to Mr. Belmont
Re: Kaarlo Rudolph Tuomi, also known as
105-76P41

To date we have been unable to determine the date and mode of entry of subject into the United States. We are still continuing our efforts to resolve this.

Courses of Action that May be Taken

From the foregoing there appear to be overwhelming indications that subject, whether or not he is the real Tuomi, has recently re-entered the United States in a clandestine manner. His activities to date appear to be that of an "illegal" agent in the initial phase of his operation, i.e., building up his background as an American by familiarizing himself with that part of the United States Tuomi originally came from so that he will be above suspicion in playing the part. The next phase will probably be for him to establish for himself a residence and business cover.

Assuming that subject is an "illegal" who has recently arrived it will probably be several months before subject engages in any activities such as making contacts. (Note: In the Abel case, Reino Hayhanen's initial contact was made about 7 months after he entered the United States).

According to Agents having subject under surveillance he does not appear to be surveillance conscious. This could be explained by the fact that he has not considered it necessary to check for surveillances since he is not ready to make any contacts of significance. The first question that arises is whether we should continue our efforts to cover subject with the hope of making his contacts and uncovering an espionage network. Of course, it must be realized that as time goes on we run the risk of subject detecting such coverage and disappearing from sight. From a counterintelligence standpoint it could be to the best interest of the United States to attempt to cover his activities and identify his contacts with the end in mind of developing an espionage prosecution. However, inasmuch as such coverage would have to be maintained for several months the risk of losing him increases. If he does disappear, our opportunity of uncovering his operations would be lost forever.

An alternative course of action would be to take our chances of approaching him at this time with the hope of breaking him and possibly operating him as a double agent. If he refuses to cooperate we will have at least neutralized him. In considering our chances of developing him, it is felt we might have a psychological advantage particularly if we are right in believing that he is a new arrival in this country. In attempting to establish himself he undoubtedly is under some tension and uncertain of himself.

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Memo Branigan to Belmont (APL) 3-3-59
KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI
ESPIONAGE - R

The two alternatives boil down to this:

(1) Continue to attempt coverage of subject by surveillance, hoping he will reveal contacts and possible associates in espionage activity. This we feel unwise as it is a highly defensive position with the probability of success not balanced in our favor. If subject recently arrived in U.S. (as it appears) it may be months before he makes any espionage contacts and any surveillance over this extended period of time may well be detected and subject might disappear with little of value gained by us. By letting subject carry on we would be letting him pick his own course of action and we would be constantly on the defensive trying to guess his moves and defend against them.

(2) Intensively interview subject before he gets his cover in this country all set and while he is still away from New York (probably his base of operations). We have developed considerable information which subject will have to refute and the unexpected interview, plus our knowledge, may put him on the defensive and give us a psychological edge. Our prime target in this illegal case is to penetrate the network and develop a double agent. This case gives us an opportunity and the value to the U.S., if successful, would be tremendous. Recognizing that if unsuccessful the intensive interview probably required will rule out subsequent prosecution or publicity, we can still neutralize subject. In the remote event the subject should be legitimate, this could be quickly determined early in the interview and there would be no problem. We feel the intensive interview, over an extended period of time if necessary, is the proper course of action.

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OFFICE MEMORANDUM - - - - - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO SAC (100-13337) Date: 3/14;3/19, 59
FROM SA ROBERT E. SCHOENECKER Dictated: 3/13;3/17/59
SUBJECT KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI aka.
ESPIONAGE-R

From March 9 through March 16, 1959, KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI furnished the following information to Inspector DONALD E. MOORE, SAs JAMES P. KEHOE, JOHN J. O'TOOLE, EUGENE G. BABLER and ROBERT E. SCHOENECKER.

FIRST LEGEND

Subject stated that he was born November 30, 1916 at Ishpeming, Michigan; that his father was KALLE TUOMI and his mother was KAROLIINA TUOMI nee MAARALA. Both of his parents were born in Finland and his mother came to the United States when she was approximately four years old. He stated that his father died in 1917 at which time Subject was only four months of age. He said his father died during the Spanish flu epidemic of that period.

TUOMI advised that he attended the Central Grade School in Negaunee, Michigan during the lower grades and the Rock High School at Rock, Michigan from the sixth grade to the tenth grade.

Subject stated that while he was still a very small boy, his mother remarried MATTI HEIKKILA and that he had no sisters or brothers. Sometime during 1931 or 1932, his step-father, MATTI HEIKKILA, left his mother and disappeared some place on the Pacific Coast.

After the tenth grade, Subject stated that he moved to Suomi, Minnesota where he and his mother lived with his grandmother, MARIA MAARALA where they operated a farm. Subject believed that he moved to Suomi sometime during the year 1933. Subject stated that his grandfather had died before Subject was born, and that his mother died in 1952 at Suomi, Minnesota and is buried there.

From 1933 to 1939, Subject resided at Suomi, Minnesota and in 1939, he moved to New York City where he lived some place in the Upper Bronx near Woodlawn Cemetery, but he could not

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Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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recall the name of the street. He stated that he lived in a small apartment somewhere in this area until 1941, his mother continued to reside with his grandmother in Suomi, Minnesota during this period. Subject recalled that during the period of time that he resided on his grandmother's farm in Suomi, Minnesota, he helped support the family by lumbering pulpwood which was located on his grandmother's farm which was sold to a paper mill in Grand Rapids, Minnesota. While in New York City, Subject stated he worked for a lumber store in downtown New York which he believed was located on East 11th Street near Avenue A.

In 1941, Subject stated that he went to Vancouver, British Columbia where he worked for Canadian Forest Products Ltd. as a scaler. He held this position until 1946. Subject could not recall his residence in Vancouver, British Columbia.

He stated that he registered under the Selective Service and Training Act in New York City and was deferred because he was supporting his grandmother and mother.

Sometime during the summer of 1938, Subject stated he married HELEN MATTILA at Rock, Michigan. He stated that although he lived with HELEN MATTILA on his grandmother's farm in Suomi, Minnesota, she did not go to New York with him but stayed in Suomi.

In 1946, he returned to Suomi, Minnesota from Vancouver, British Columbia and stayed on the farm of his grandmother with his wife. However, after a few weeks he and his wife separated and she returned to her home in northern Michigan which the Subject stated was some place between Rock and Escanaba, Michigan. He stated that his wife's father was GEORGE MATTILA and her mother was ALMA MATTILA. He described GEORGE MATTILA's occupation as being that of a farmer.

After he and his wife separated in 1946, Subject came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he secured a job at the Steinman Lumber Company. Subject stated that he worked in the lumber yards receiving lumber and also occasionally was engaged in selling lumber. He was employed for the Steinman Company for a period of three years. During this time he lived at 1810 W. Wisconsin Avenue where he occupied one room and lived alone. After he quit his job with the Steinman Company, he secured a job in the Shipping Department of the Waukee

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Engineering Company which he recalled was located on 35th Street and W. Villard Avenue in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He worked at the Waukeo Engineering Company from 1949 to 1952 and continued to reside at 1810 W. Wisconsin Avenue.

His next job was in the Packing Department of the General Electric Corporation located on Electric Avenue in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He stated that he worked at this company until 1956 during which time he still continued to reside at 1810 W. Wisconsin Avenue. Subject could not recall the names of any of his supervisors at any of the above-mentioned places of employment.

Subject stated that he went to New York City in the spring of 1956 where he established his own business. He stated that it was a lumber retail business and that it was located at 2250 Westchester Avenue in the Bronx. He stated that the name of his company was the Tuomi Lumber Supply and he described the building as being a one-story building where his business occupied the entire store located at that address. Subject could not recall the name of the person from whom he rented the store.

He stated that he remained in the retail lumber business in New York City from 1956 to 1958. During this time, he resided at 255 Haven Avenue which he described as being an apartment house where he lived alone and occupied a small apartment. He lived at the Haven Avenue address until the end of 1958 but he stated that he has had no steady employment since June, 1958.

Subject stated that the building at 255 Haven Avenue was demolished in October or November, 1958 after which time he lived at 253 Haven Avenue in an apartment for a short period and then lived at different hotels in New York City, the last one being the George Washington Hotel where he resided during January, 1959.

He stated that he stayed at the George Washington Hotel for approximately three weeks and then went to Chicago, Illinois by bus. In Chicago, he stayed at a hotel on W. Madison Avenue for a few days but he could not recall the name of the hotel. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he stayed at the Kilbourn Hotel for approximately two weeks. He stated he left the Kilbourn Hotel on February 11, 1959 in order to make a trip to Upper Michigan. He recalled that he stayed at the Hotel Breitung in Negaunee, Michigan for three days and then went to Duluth, Minnesota where he stayed for three

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or four days at the Lenox Hotel. From Duluth, he went to Grand Rapids, Minnesota where he stayed two days at the Riverside Hotel, to Duluth, Minnesota where he stayed for one day at the Lenox Hotel and then to Superior, Wisconsin where he stayed for a few days at the Hotel Superior. After he left Superior, Subject came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin where he stayed at the Antlers Hotel and from the Antlers Hotel he went to 1202 N. Broadway. Subject stated that he did all of his traveling via bus.

Subject stated that he intended to go to Chicago, Illinois and then to New York where he intended to live. He said that he planned on studying some courses in Business Administration and that while he had been in New York previously, he checked business courses at such schools as the New York Business School and the Robert Stevenson School. He said that he would obtain a part time job in New York City while he was studying.

Subject further recalled that while he had been in Milwaukee, during February and March, 1959, he had spent some time looking around Milwaukee. He recalled that he had read the papers in Milwaukee extensively for the purpose of obtaining some business opportunity if possible. He said that he had observed an ad in the Milwaukee Journal which advertised a small shop for rent. He said that this shop was the B and G Woodworking Company located at 3665 E. Mallory Avenue, Cudahy, Wisconsin. Subject went to this location via bus and merely examined the outside of the premises. He advised that he never contacted the owner of the establishment with regard to renting the property.

Subject stated that while he was in New York City in 1956, he bought a 1948 used Chevrolet for \$350.00. He sold this car in 1958 at which time the car had been driven only 18,000 miles.

When questioned with regard to the route he took in going to his place of employment at the Tuomi Lumber Supply at 2250 Westchester Avenue from his residence at 255 Haven Avenue, he said he crossed the little George Washington Bridge, then took the Fordham Road to Bronx Park where he drove along the Pelham Road and then down Eastchester Road to get to Westchester. He stated that it took him approximately fifteen minutes to drive this distance.

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Material in Subject's Personal Possession, Briefcase, Suitcase and Subject's Comments Thereon

Union Square Savings Bank Book - 20 Union Square, New York City. Account Book No. 377525 shows that account was opened with \$400 deposit on January 13, 1959 in name of KAARLO R. TUOMI; withdrawal of \$200 on 1/26/59. Subject stated that he had no previous account with this bank.

Kodak Pony 35 MM Camera.

Subject stated that he purchased this camera in July or August, 1958 at the Peerless Camera Shop near Grand Central Station in New York City and that he paid cash for this item.

16 Amplex Photoflash Bulbs made in Holland.

Subject stated he purchased this item at the Photoart Visual Service, a camera shop in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, sometime during February, 1959.

↳ Contraceptives.

Subject described this as an item used by gentlemen which he purchased in downtown New York City.

Package of Envelopes.

Subject stated that he bought these in the Bronx, New York City, during January, 1959.

*One Unexposed Roll 35 MM Kodak Plus X Film.

Subject stated he purchased this during January, 1959 on E. 41st Street near Grand Central Station in New York City.

One Plastic (Pint) Pocket Flask containing Straight 190 Proof Alcohol.

Subject stated he took this mixed with water as a medicine.

One Pair of Sunglasses.

One Roll 35 MM Colored Film, Unexposed.

Subject stated that he purchased this film at the Photoart Visual Service in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at the time that he purchased the Flash Bulbs.

One Package of Phillips Milk of Magnesia Tablets containing 16 Tablets.

Subject stated that he used these tablets for an upset stomach and that he had purchased them in New York City, but that they were not too effective.

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One Bottle of Relax Caps containing 16 Caps manufactured by Success Chemical Company, Brooklyn, New York.

Subject stated he had purchased these in New York City and he uses them as an aid in sleeping.

Key for Briefcase.

Subject advised his briefcase was purchased at Gimbel's Department Store, Milwaukee, Wisconsin some time toward the end of January, 1959.

One Small Glass Bottle of 100 Proof Alcohol.

Subject stated he had trouble with his bowels and that he cleaned himself with this alcohol.

A Few Sheets of Onionskin Typing Paper.

Subject stated he used this for practice purposes.

A Few Sheets of Bond Paper.

Subject advised that this was used for letter writing.

Brochure from Collegiate Business Institute, New York City.

Subject advised he had made inquiry at this school relative to taking a business course, but had decided not to attend this school.

Savings Account Book No. 1,730,676, for The Bank for Savings, 4th Avenue at 22nd Street, New York City, showing that an account had been opened on January 12, 1959 in the amount of \$400.00 in the name of KAARLO R. TUOMI.

Savings Account Book No. 903165 for the Bowery Savings, 110 E. 42nd Street, New York City showing that an account was opened on January 9, 1959 in the name of KAARLO R. TUOMI in the amount of \$400. An additional \$190.00 deposit was made on 1/15/59 and a withdrawal of \$200.00 on 1/22/59. Subject stated he had opened an initial account at the Bowery Savings in 1956 under the name of KAARLO TUOMI and that at this time he had a balance of \$1,000 in his account. He stated that in December, 1958, he had withdrawn about \$1,000 from the Bowery Savings and had opened other accounts at the above-enumerated banks.

Seven \$20 bills and 3 \$10 bills contained in Subject's wallet. Five \$20 bills contained in savings account book for the Bowery Savings.

One Bullova Watch, 23 Jewel, Self-winding, Case No. 6251370.

Subject stated he purchased this watch in New York City approximately one year ago at a jewelry shop not far from Union Square.

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One Italian-Made Typewriter bearing name "Montana."
Subject stated he bought this typewriter on January 10, 1959 in New York City. Typewriter bore Serial No. 38420.

Sales Slip from Gimbels Department Store, New York City, for the sale of the Italian Typewriter to K. R. TUOMI in the amount of \$46.66, dated January 10, 1959.

Rent Receipt for La Salle Plaza Hotel, 873 W. LaSalle Street, showing payment on March 8, 1959 in the amount of \$9.50 for rent of Room 409 from March 8 to March 15, 1959.

Receipt from Parkside Cleaners Inc., 30 Lexington Avenue, New York City, dated January 26, 1959, Receipt No. 06180, for a grey suit, hat and brown coat which was marked "Will Pick Up March."

Photograph of Boy in Bathing Trunks, approximately seven years old, described by Subject as being the son of a lady friend of his who lives in New York City. Subject refused to identify this lady friend. The rear of the picture bears the notation "Printed August 1, 1946."

One Photograph of Young Woman Sitting on Park Bench with Large Collie Dog. Subject described this person as being the mother of the above-mentioned seven-year-old boy whose name is "BOB." Subject stated the photograph was taken in Florida. He said he had never been in Florida.

Wallet Size Calendar for Year 1958.

Subject stated he had obtained this at Mooney's Stationers, 223 W. 34th Street, New York City, at the time he had purchased some stationery.

Receipt dated February 27, 1959 showing rent payment from that date until March 5, 1959 in the amount of \$18.00, issued by T. C. WARD. Subject stated this was a receipt for rent paid at his present residence, 1202 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin which is a rooming house.

Postal Money Order dated January 31, 1959, issued in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in the amount of \$2.00. Subject stated he sent this postal money order to Ward's Laboratory in New York City for hair lotion and that he had never visited this place personally.

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One 15¢ Air Mail Stamp.

Subject stated he had purchased this stamp in order to write to MR. B. SALLINEN in Helsinki but advised he had never written to him. He also stated he had never written to anyone overseas.

A receipt in the amount of \$14.50 issued by the Kilbourn Hotel, Milwaukee, for rent paid from January 28 to February 4, 1959.

7 Trading Stamps issued by a super market in Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

Greyhound Bus Ticket from Chicago, Illinois to New York via Pittsburgh, Akron and Cleveland dated January 22, 1959.

Ticket to the Milwaukee Journal Track and Field Meet to be held in the Milwaukee Arena March 9, 1959. Envelope for this ticket bears the handwritten names "Ferrera and Company Inc., 636 5th Avenue, New York City," and "William Holzman and Company, 115 Broadway, New York City." Subject stated these are the names of brokerage firms dealing in money exchange which he obtained from the Milwaukee Journal newspaper.

State of New York Drivers License bearing the number "4522844," dated September 30, 1957 which expires on September 30, 1959 issued to KAARLO R. TUOMI at 255 Haven Avenue, New York City. Subject stated he borrowed a car at the time he took the exam to obtain his New York State Drivers License and after he had first been tested with regard to sight and hearing, he obtained a learner's permit. Subject stated he previously had a driver's license from the State of Michigan but that he lost his Michigan license and, therefore, had to take a driver's exam.

Advertisement from Thorsen Inc., Department 3CA, 585 Water Street, New York. Subject stated that this was a newspaper advertisement for a plastic covering which he intended to use to preserve his personal documents. He stated he did not send for this plastic covering.

Postcard from Grand Rapids, Minnesota - new and unused.

Savings Account Book No. 18103 for the First Milwaukee Savings and Loan Association, 772 N. Plankinton Avenue, Milwaukee, showing account opened January 30, 1959 in the name of KAARLO R. TUOMI of the Hotel Kilbourn, 626 N. 3rd Street, in the amount of \$400 with a withdrawal of \$200 on February 9, 1959 and the account closed with a \$200 withdrawal on February 24, 1959.

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A postal card of the George Washington Hotel, New York City, to reserve a room in March, 1959.

A receipt from the Travelers Insurance Company, dated January 22, 1959, issued to Subject at the time that he left New York City which insured him for travel for a three-day period. The beneficiary is the estate of KAARLO TUOMI.

Key for Room 409, LaSalle Plaza Hotel, Chicago, Illinois.

National Key bearing mark "Y-1." Subject stated this was a key for his previous residence.

Theater Stub for Towne Theater, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Brochure advertising Rambler Automobile. Subject explained he had obtained this from the Auto Show held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin during February, 1959.

Piece of Typing Paper with addresses "873 N. LaSalle, 4347 N. Hazel." Subject explained these were the addresses for hotels in Chicago, Illinois which he had obtained from the Chicago Tribune newspaper but that he only visited the first hotel where he registered.

One magnifying glass which Subject explained he had purchased in New York City for \$5.00 or \$6.00 and which he used for examining his skin because he was afflicted with a skin ailment. He also stated he used it for reading.

Receipt from Jewelry Store in New York City entitled "Jules for Diamonds," dated January 10, 1959 for a watch. Subject stated he purchased this watch for a girl friend.

Letter on General Electric Stationery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin dated October 12, 1956, signed by GERALD WEXTON, showing that Subject had been employed by that firm from 1953 to 1956. In questioning Subject with regard to this matter, he stated he worked at General Electric in the Shipping Department. He stated he entered a gate to this company through the use of a pass. He could not recall whether he punched a clock or whether the foreman kept a record of his time. He stated there were ten persons employed in the Shipping Department. He claimed that he took a bus from his residence at 1810 W. Wisconsin Avenue to North 35th Street and then took another bus

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on N. 35th Street to Lincoln Avenue from which point he walked to his employment.

A letter on Waukes Engineering Company stationery dated May 19, 1953, signed by ROBERT C. ONAN, showing employment at that company from 1948 to 1953. Subject stated he worked at this company in the Shipping Department; that he punched a clock but he did not know exactly what type of machines this company manufactured.

Letter written on stationery of Rock High School, Rock, Michigan, signed by GEORGE R. WEINGARDNER, and dated June 3, 1947 showing Subject had attended that school from 1922 to 1932.

Selective Service Registration Card showing registration October 16, 1941 at Local Board 126, New York City, at which time Subject resided at 3530 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York.

Classification Card Issued by Local Board 126, New York City, August 18, 1954 showing classification of 5A.

Baggage Check 4759 issued January 26, 1959 at the Hotel George Washington, New York City. Subject explained that this was a baggage check for his suitcase which was at the George Washington Hotel at the present time.

Certified Copy of a Birth Certificate issued January 3, 1952 and signed by THOMAS F. FALLON, Deputy Clerk, showing Subject was born November 30, 1916, Ishpeming, Michigan.

Eyeglass Cleaner bearing name of Dell and Dell - Opticians - 19 W. 44th Street, New York City. Subject stated he obtained his eyeglasses at that establishment and obtained the magnifying glass which he had in his possession there also.

Greyhound Bus Ticket from Milwaukee to Chicago dated March 8, 1959.

Eyeglass Cleaner bearing name "Clement Segal, O.D., 229 8th Avenue, New York City." Subject stated he purchased nothing at that establishment but merely obtained the eyeglass cleaner.

Key marked "John 2744 Bōway." Subject stated he did not remember what this key was for.

Key marked "Skyway Luggage." Subject stated this was for his suitcase at the George Washington Hotel.

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Key bearing number "1570." He stated this key was for the suitcase which suitcase is presently in his possession.

Key marked "PYCRD." Subject stated he did not remember what this key was for.

- 11 White Tablets contained in small Scotch Tap container. Subject stated these tablets had been obtained in a New York Drug Store at which time he had obtained them as a remedy for the grippe.

The following items are calling cards in the Subject's possession:

George E. Hepola - Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company, 2200 Bleecker Street, Utica 3, New York.

Merchants and Bankers Soc. and Secretarial School - 41 E. 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

B. SALLINEN, Sales Manager, O. Y. Sava, Helsingfors, Finland. Subject stated he met this person in a restaurant on Times Square in New York City. He met him by chance and only spoke to him because he overheard him speaking Finnish. He stated he intended to write a letter to him in Finland.

R. BROWN - Gimbel's Department Store, Milwaukee, Wisconsin - carpets and rugs. Subject stated he had called on MR. BROWN while in Milwaukee because he was interested in buying a rug.

W. G. Lemmon Ltd. Home Equipment - 816 Madison Avenue, New York. Subject stated he did not remember where he met this person but he does recall that he never went to his shop.

Kismet Record Company, 227 E. 14th Street, New York with the handwritten notation "Berliner 154-4th Avenue" on the back. Subject denied that he had made this notation on the back of the card.

Macy's - Herald Square - New York - ZEB ZEBOROWSKI - men's clothing. Subject advised he bought his suit at this place.

ROGER KENT - MILTON DILLHOF - Assistant Manager - 225 W. 57th Street. Subject stated he met DILLHOF at a bar in a nightclub on 3rd Street and 6th Avenue in New York City which nightclub had nude female dancers.

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Robert Hall - New York. Subject never bought a suit here but obtained this card at the store.

Topp's Luggage Shop - 2429 Broadway. Subject went to this shop in the summer of 1958 in order to buy luggage. He stated he had been to see a motion picture at 95th and Broadway and had stopped at the luggage shop thereafter.

Tommy Chens Casino - 1035 E. Boston Post Road, Mamaroneck, New York.

Subject stated he never visited this place.

SECOND LEGEND

Subject admitted the narrative furnished by him, as set forth above, was false and agreed to make a statement concerning the true facts of his case.

He stated he was born November 30, 1916 at Ishpeming, Michigan at Dr. Holmes Hospital. He stated his father was KALLE TUOMI and his mother KAROLIINA TUOMI nee MAARALA and that both of his parents had been born in Finland. He claimed he and his parents lived on a farm near Negaunee, Michigan in an area called the North Country which he described as being a Finnish community. In April, 1917 his father died of the Spanish flu which epidemic was prevalent in the U.S. at this period. For some time after the death of his father, he lived on the farm with his mother. His mother then sold the farm and one-third of the proceeds of the farm was placed in a trust account for him, the remaining two-thirds were turned over to his mother.

After the farm was sold, Subject and his mother moved into the Town of Negaunee, Michigan where they lived for two or three years. During this time, his mother remarried a person by the name of ROBERT SAASTAMOINEN. His step-father worked in an iron ore mine in the area operated by the Cleveland Clift Company.

Subject attended kindergarten and first grade in Negaunee and various schools located at Rock, Trinery and McFarland, Michigan because his parents worked at different lumber camps in the area of Rock, Michigan and he would attend the nearest school to the particular lumber camp where his parents were employed.

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From the sixth to the tenth grade, Subject attended Rock High School, Rock, Michigan. His parents had purchased a small home in Rock, Michigan in 1929 where they lived in between lumbering seasons. His mother worked as a cook in the lumber camps and his father as a lumberjack or a cook's helper. He stated that his parents had contracted to serve the lumberjacks. He described his house in Rock, Michigan as having an acre of land and being composed of four rooms, two upstairs and two downstairs.

In 1929, his mother gave birth to his sister, IRENE. Shortly after, his father was laid off from work and was out of a job until 1933 since these were the depression years. He stated his father did perform occasional work as a masseur which occupation he had learned from his mother who had been a specialist in this field in Finland in 1930. Subject's mother worked in a cooperative store in the center of Rock, Michigan. He stated that there were two cooperative stores at this time since there had been a split in the cooperative store movement between the Communists and the non-Communists. In 1930, Subject stated that his step-father joined the Communist Party in Rock, Michigan. Subject became a member of the Communist Pioneer organization. Between 1931 and 1933, there was a large emigration of American Finns to Karelia in the Soviet Union. In June, 1933 Subject's step-father, mother and his sister, IRENE, who, at that time was four years of age, went to Karelia as a part of that movement. He recalled that his step-father filled out an application in order to obtain admission into the Soviet Union and that he had to furnish references from a fraternal Communist organization which he described as being a workers and farmers club that had a hall in the center of Rock, Michigan. Subject stated that the Communists had a large support from Finns in that area at that particular time. He said that thousands of Communist-minded Finns and fellow travelers had moved to Karelia to seek better opportunities because of the depression here in the United States and that this was the reason for his family moving to Karelia.

He said that the Karelian Technical Aid group helped his family make arrangements to obtain Russian visas. He described his step-father as being a naturalized American citizen and stated that his mother had come to the United States from Finland at the age of four and had become a citizen, but that she had lost her citizenship when she married his father, KALLE, who was not a citizen at the time of their marriage.

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He stated his mother never acquired citizenship after that. He stated that ROBERT SAASTAMOINEN, his step-father, obtained an American passport and that his mother obtained a Finnish passport through the Finnish Consul at Duluth, Minnesota. He said that since he was an American citizen, he automatically was included in his step-father's passport and that he then acquired his step-father's name of SAASTAMOINEN. Up until this time, he had used his real father's name of TUOMI.

On May 25, 1933, he and his family left the Port of New York aboard the S.S. Albert Bollin which he believed to be of the North German Lloyd Line or the Hamburg Line en route to Russian Karelia.

Subject recalled that before their departure from New York City, his step-father sold the house they lived in and their automobile, which was a 1925 Star, in order to purchase the steamship tickets. Subject also obtained the money which had been left for him in trust in the estate of his father and which amounted to \$500.00. This money was also used to aid in transportation costs and the purchase of clothing. He stated that a three to four-year supply of clothing was purchased in the United States because they had been told that it was difficult to obtain clothing in Russia. He recalled that at the time they arrived in Russia, they only had \$10 or \$15 left.

Subject stated that their ship landed at Cuxhaven which is at the mouth of the Elb River in Germany approximately forty miles from Hamburg. He said that there was a group of forty-four persons going to Karelia together with a number of Germans who were returning to Germany from the U. S. Subject stated that they went by train to Hamburg, Germany where they stayed one night and then boarded the Russian boat "Cooperation" which landed in Leningrad June 7, 1933. Subject recalled that his step-father had a .22 rifle with numerous cartridges, phonograph records and playing cards, all of which were taken away from them in a strict Russian inspection.

Subject and his family stayed in Leningrad for three days during which stay he recalled he and another boy got lost in town and had a difficult time finding their way back to the hotel where they were staying. From Leningrad, they went by train to Northern Karelia which area was inhabited by Karelians who spoke Finnish with a dialect. He said that there were a few Russians in this area. He and his family went to a lumber camp called Vonganlahti which was

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composed almost entirely of lumberjacks who were American Finns. They arrived at this lumber camp toward the end of June, 1933.

Subject stated that he was sixteen years of age at that time and began to earn money for himself in the lumber camp. He said his job was that of cleaning the manure off the roads in the winter and helping to build roads to haul lumber to the lake. He was paid six rubles a day which he described as being fairly good pay for a boy his age. He pointed out that lumberjacks working in the camp received ten to fifteen rubles a day.

He said that there was an organization called Insnab, the purpose of which was to serve food to the American Finns. He said that the food cost three rubles per day in the dining room and that by being conservative, a small amount of money could be saved at the end of the month. He said that for each month worked, two days were set aside for a vacation so that twenty-four working days' vacation could be obtained in one year.

In 1934, Subject went to a foremen's school which consisted of teaching American methods of lumbering. He said the school was extremely strict and that the pupils were required to make their own bucksaw and go into the woods and saw timber for long hours. They were graded on how much timber they were able to cut. He stated that this school was located forty kilometers from Petrozavodsk, capital of Karelia. He stayed there four months with four other boys from the lumber camp where he had previously lived with his family. He described the school's exams as being mostly practical physical work as a lumberjack.

He stated that he then returned to the lumber camp called Vonganlahti where he worked as a scaler. He stated that the work of a scaler consists of measuring logs and comparing these measurements with tables which would indicate how many meters of lumber there would be in a particular log. He was thus employed from 1934 until 1937 and he received 400 rubles a month salary. He described the work as being very difficult since he was required to measure logs during the entire day and late in the evening after which he spent a considerable portion of the night calculating under a kerosene light. He said that he usually worked until 10:00 or 11:00 PM measuring logs and for many hours thereafter calculating. He stated that this system was used in figuring a lumberjack's salary and that certain norms were determined so that the more lumber that was cut by a lumberjack would raise his salary progressively higher. He said that this system was designed to increase production and favored young men.

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In 1937, young lumberjacks in the Soviet Union were able to earn two or three thousand rubles a month while he earned only 400 rubles a month and had to work around the clock. He, therefore, decided to become a lumberjack and at the age of twenty-one, he engaged in that type of work. Subject stated that he worked very hard and believes that he spoiled his health during this period. He exhibited his hand which shook considerably and stated that he believes that this affliction was caused by the hard work in which he engaged during that period. He stated, however, that a doctor had since advised him that this affliction might be caused by a thyroid condition.

In 1937, the Subject's step-father was arrested for reasons not known to Subject. He stated that he has not heard of his step-father since the date of his arrest. In 1938, Subject, his mother and sister moved to another lumbering region farther from the Finnish border called the Kemi region. There he worked as a lumberjack and his mother worked part time as a cook. He stated that he now supported his mother and sister.

Subject stated that since 1934, he had been a member of the Komsomol which is the Young Communist organization in Russia. He stated that his step-father had never been admitted as a member of the Soviet Communist Party although he described his father as being a very hard-core Communist and a very good speaker. He said that his father lacked formal education but had a good memory and a logical mind. He said that his mother was not politically minded and, therefore, was not a member of the Communist Party. He further recalled that his father was arrested November 6, 1937 at which time his father was working in a different lumber camp from the one in which he and his mother and sister were located. He stated that the camp in which his father worked was composed of other American Finns.

In 1938, Subject was expelled from the Komsomol and was given as a reason for such expulsion the fact that he had failed to learn the Karelian language or the Russian language. He stated that there was a strong nationalistic movement in Karelia at this time, but that he had been unable to learn the Karelian language because it was very difficult and it had been prepared by linguistic experts from the Russian, Finnish and local Karelian words.

He said that most of the American Finns moved to the Kemi region where he continued to work in 1938 as a lumberjack

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and brigade leader. There were seven men in his brigade. Subject continued to work as a lumberjack until the beginning of the Finno-Russ War which began in November, 1939 and ended in March, 1940. He stated he and other Finnish people living in Karelia were drafted into the Finnish Peoples Army. He and others in his regiment were equipped with Polish uniforms which had been taken by the Russians from the Poles at the time Germany and Russia invaded Poland. Subject stated that his regiment was headed by a colonel who had served in the Red Army. Subject's regiment did not participate in any of the battles against the Finns but was stationed at Medvezhegorsk, a town near the Finnish border. After the war, Subject was stationed at Petrozavodsk. In June, 1940, Subject suffered with eczema and was hospitalized in an army hospital at Petrozavodsk. He stayed for one month until he was cured. The head doctor recommended that the commander of the Subject's regiment give him one month furlough. Subject took a train and went home to visit his mother and sister instead of returning to his regiment where he should have obtained his furlough officially from his commanding officer. He was then called an absentee. He stayed with his mother and sister in the Kemi region and this is the last time he saw either one of them.

Subject returned to his regiment at the new Finnish border near Sortavala which regiment was in the process of reorganization. Shortly after his return, there was a roll call of the individuals in his regiment who were to be separated from military duty. Although TUCMI's name was called, he slept through the roll call and was returned to Petrozavodsk in the regular Russian army. He served in a maintenance company and was given a pair of horses to care for. His regiment returned to the new Finnish border where he served from August to about November, 1940 and then returned to Medvezhegorsk.

In May, 1941, his regiment again was returned to the Finnish border where he was serving at the time Germany invaded Russia on June 22, 1941. Finland at this time also renewed its hostilities with Russia, aided by some German troops and air support. In July, 1941, his regiment retreated under a Finn offensive supported by Germans and was completely encircled. Subject was taken as a prisoner of war but was able to get into Finland where he obtained aid from a Finnish farmer. He stated that he lived and worked on this farm until 1951. He described the farm as being large with considerable acreage and timber. Most of the work which he performed for the farmer was

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that of a lumberjack. He stated that he had never been caught by the police although there were many Finnish deserters, some of whom were caught by the police. He stated that when he first came in contact with this particular farmer, he worked for room and board only, but in later years, he was given a salary and was accepted on the farm as one of the family. According to the Subject, the farmer had a number of daughters.

In 1951, Subject went to Helsinki where he lived until 1958.

Subject said that in December, 1958, he purchased a number of fraudulent documents from some of his friends. They consisted of a U. S. Selective Service Card, a Birth Certificate, a letter from the Rock High School showing attendance at that school and two statements of employment at the Waukee Engineering Company and General Electric Company. Subject stated that he was smuggled aboard a freighter in Helsinki, Finland and then sailed to New York City with stops in Denmark and a city he believed to be Cherbourg, France. Subject stated he did not know the name of this vessel or the flag under which it sailed. He worked aboard this vessel as a seaman doing clean-up jobs. He said that it took over two weeks to get to New York City and that he had been put in touch with a seaman aboard this vessel who had an address in New York where Subject was to report upon landing in New York City. He said that he had been given the name of this seaman by the same persons who had sold him the fraudulent documents. He could not recall the name of the seaman but believed him to be a German because he spoke English with a German accent.

After he docked in New York City, the seaman in question furnished the address where Subject was to report directly to the taxi driver and Subject could not recall this address. He believed that it was some place in Manhattan, probably in Greenwich Village.

He went to Chicago, Illinois in December, 1958 by train from New York City. The night before he had departed for Chicago, Illinois, he stayed at the George Washington Hotel in New York City. When he arrived in Chicago, he stayed at the Union Square Hotel and bought a suitcase at Marshall Fields in Chicago, Illinois which suitcase is presently located at the George Washington Hotel.

He stated that he brought into the United States from Finland the following items:

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Two Finnish prayerbooks
Towels
Socks
Sleeping Pills
Slippers
Joke Books

He said that while working as a seaman, he used his own name and seaman papers had been issued to him in his own name which papers he destroyed.

Subject refused to furnish the names of any individuals in Finland who had aided him in securing the afore-mentioned fraudulent documents and who had aided him aboard the ship from Helsinki to the United States, stating that it would compromise these people whom he described as friends and might injure them in some way. He said that his only intention in coming to the United States was to become a permanent resident of the United States although he knew that he was illegally in the country.

THIRD LEGEND

Subject admitted that he was an illegal agent of the USSR; that he had received ten months' training in intelligence work; that he was smuggled into New York City from a ship which was not Finnish but had sailed from Helsinki; that he had seaman papers but destroyed them on arrival and that he took a taxi to a Greenwich Village apartment, the exact location of which he did not know.

TRUTHFUL STATEMENT OF FACTS

Background Leading Up to Acceptance of Intelligence Assignment

Subject stated that the second narrative as related by him had been truthful until he stated that his regiment of the Finnish Peoples Army had been encircled in an offensive launched by the Finns supported by the Germans in 1941, and rather than being taken as a prisoner of war, he had escaped to Finland where he received assistance from a Finnish farmer.

He described the Finnish Peoples Army as being an organizational unit of the Soviet Army and identical with the Soviet Army. He now stated that his regiment had never been encircled by the Finnish Army and that he had never escaped to Finland. Instead, he continued to serve in the Soviet Army after Germany

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invaded Russia on June 22, 1941 at which time Finland renewed her hostilities against Russia. Subject's regiment remained at the Finnish front until 1944, at which time a portion of the regiment was sent to the German front, and he was placed in a unit that was assigned to rear echelon duty on the Finnish front.

Subject entered the Soviet Army as a private in 1939 and served in a transport corps. He later was assigned to the infantry and was discharged in 1946 with the rank of corporal. In this year he returned to the town of Kirov where he had served in the Army during 1944 and 1945. He met his wife, ANTONIA, in May, 1946 and married her on September 12, 1946 in Kirov.

From 1946 to 1950, he attended the Institute in Kirov where he majored in English and from 1950 to 1958, he taught English in Kirov schools.

In 1951, Subject was contacted by a representative of the Russian Committee of State Security known to him as "ARKADI MIKHAILOVICH," and was questioned with regard to his friends and relatives residing in the U.S. This person exhibited credentials bearing the stamp of the "Committee of State Security." Subject told him about his uncle, ANDREW MARLOWE, and friends residing in Rock, Michigan and that he had written to his uncle in 1936 and 1937. The representative of the State Security then asked Subject to write to his friend, NEIL HARJU, and his uncle. Subject did so and the letters were edited by "ARKADI MIKHAILOVICH" before being mailed. Subject said that at that time he recalled HARJU's address as being Box 106, Rock, Michigan and that his uncle lived in Minnesota. He had also remembered his uncle's address because his mother had corresponded with him. Subject received answers to his letters from both HARJU and ANDREW MARLOWE. However, Subject wrote a later letter to MARLOWE in which he enclosed a photograph of himself, but he received no reply to this letter. Subject received a photograph of NEIL HARJU in response to his letter which photo was turned over to "ARKADI MIKHAILOVICH."

In 1956, he was called to the local hotel in Kirov by "ARKADI MIKHAILOVICH" who was accompanied by another man. Subject was again questioned with regard to his relatives in the U.S. and whether he had a birth certificate, report card, his father's death certificate or any other personal documents of U. S. origin.

Subject explained that these items had been in the possession of his mother and that she had died in 1942. He said that in 1938

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and 1939, his family, consisting of his mother and step sister, had lived with a woman by the name of MARIA MIKKONEN. MARIA MIKKONEN was Subject's helper in his work as lumberjack. Subject felt that MIKKONEN might know something about the whereabouts of the records in question and made an effort to locate her through the mail and also through official channels. He never received an answer from this woman and the records were never located.

Early in 1957, Subject was recontacted by "ARKADI MIKHAILOVICH" who brought with him the same man whom the subject believed to be a representative of Soviet Military Intelligence. Subject was asked if he would be willing to take an assignment in northern Norway or Finland. This man described the assignment as easy, of one month's duration and similar to Army retraining. Two months later, Subject agreed to this assignment, but he was never sent to either Norway or Finland because he was merely being tested to determine if he would be willing to accept an assignment outside of Russia.

In March, 1957, this same military intelligence man again contacted Subject and told him that some people in Moscow were interested in him and furnished him with some money for himself plus travel money to Moscow. Subject spent five or six days in Moscow during which time he was questioned closely about his relatives in the U.S.

Subject was then asked if he would be willing to accept an intelligence assignment in the U.S. and he was told that his decision was a voluntary one.

At this time, Subject was teaching English in two schools in Kirov besides chopping wood in order to make sufficient money for his family to live. For all of his work, Subject received about 1050 rubles per month. His wife received another 500 rubles per month, but living conditions were very poor.

Subject explained that he, his wife, his son, VICTOR, born in 1947, and his two daughters, IRENE, born in 1951, and NADEZDHA, born in 1953, lived in a one-room apartment in Kirov. The family ate and slept in this one room in the center of which was a Russian-type stove. Toilet and kitchen facilities were shared with other people living in the apartment building.

Because of these conditions, Subject accepted the intelligence assignment in the U.S. after he was offered more pay and better

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living conditions for his family. He then returned to L'vov and advised his wife that he was going to return to Moscow in order to study. He stated that he never told his wife the true nature of his work and that she believes he is working abroad but does not know where.

Intelligence Training School

In May, 1957, Subject returned to Moscow where he was met by the same representative of military intelligence previously referred to and taken to an apartment which he described as being on the 9th floor of a building in which building the elevator ran only to the 8th floor. The only floor above him in this building was an attic. The apartment was composed of a kitchenette containing a gas stove, refrigerator and table. The living room contained a television set, radio, table, a grandfather's clock that rang every half hour and an old-fashioned cupboard with a glass door for dishes. The bedroom had twin beds, wardrobe and a big mirror with a dressing table that was located on the wall opposite the doorway. In the attic there was a room for photography work.

Although the first approach to Subject had been made by a representative of State Security, he realized, upon entering his intelligence training in Moscow, that he would be working for Soviet Military Intelligence. He stated he was required to sign a statement in which he pledged to work for Soviet Military Intelligence and keep any information coming to his attention in a secret and confidential manner. Subject stated that he thought that he was probably assigned to work for Soviet Military Intelligence because of the fact that he had a knowledge of English which would enable him to be of service to Military Intelligence abroad. He had never been advised as to the difference between Soviet State Security and Soviet Military Intelligence but he assumed that Soviet State Security was responsible for detecting foreign intelligence organizations working within the USSR. He said that he believed that State Security would send some representatives abroad for the purpose of determining if a particular foreign government was sending agents into Russia. He believed, however, that this representative of State Security working in a foreign country was not charged with any espionage responsibilities in that particular country. In his own estimation, Subject thought that the responsibilities of Military Intelligence were to carry on espionage activities in foreign countries. He also pointed out that he knew of another Soviet intelligence agency called Economic Intelligence but he did not know if this organization was a part of State Security or Soviet Military Intelligence.

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All of Subject's training was held in the above-mentioned apartment and the representative of Military Intelligence introduced him to his instructor in intelligence work as "ALEKSEI GRIGORIEVICH." All instructors at the intelligence school came to the apartment where the instructions were given. He described "GRIGORIEVICH" as follows:

Age	40-42
Height	5'8"
Weight	170
Build	Stocky
Hair	Dark Brown
Characteristics	Wore glasses with steel rims; wore Soviet clothes mostly; spoke English with an accent and wore a watch of Soviet make

Subject stated that he was of the opinion that all names furnished to him at the intelligence school were fictitious although they were only first names. "ALEKSEI GRIGORIEVICH" had been in the U. S. because he spoke of being in Niagara Falls, New York and exhibited a picture of himself taken in Central Park, New York City. This instructor discussed such matters as surveillances and drops and as a practical part of his course, Subject was required to detect and lose surveillances by persons unknown to him but who were working for "ALEKSEI GRIGORIEVICH."

Subject received the impression that "ALEKSEI GRIGORIEVICH" did not know all of the facts which he taught through actual experience, but had obtained some of his information through books and reports from other persons.

With regard to determining surveillances in the U.S., Subject was instructed that he should use side streets with very few people in order to ascertain the identity of any persons who may be following him. He was also instructed to find some reason to look behind him such as tying his shoelace. Besides this, he was instructed, when working in a particular city, to locate a number of places that are particularly adaptable because of their physical surroundings to losing any surveillance which may be placed on him. As an example of such a place, subject mentioned that a department store would be suitable. He was also taught that when he mailed a letter, he must be absolutely certain that he wasn't being followed but he was not instructed as to any special place where he should mail such letter.

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Subject stated that the FBI was mentioned during his intelligence training. With regard to the FBI, Subject advised that he was instructed to stick to the cover story that had been furnished to him at the intelligence school and there would be little chance of the FBI finding out about him. He said that he was told that 99% of this cover story was foolproof and that there was only 1% chance of the FBI ever finding out that it was not as stated. He was also taught that even if the FBI did conduct a surveillance of him, there was no certainty that the FBI would apprehend him. The FBI might take the tactic of following him for as long as six months in order to determine his possible connections with other persons who may be working with him in Soviet intelligence. He was taught that if this situation should occur, he should act in a normal manner and pretend that he does not know that he is being surveilled. He should report in detail to Moscow everything that he is able to observe with regard to the FBI surveillance. It was pointed out to him that other intelligence agents have been followed by the FBI and that nothing happened to them. Still, other agents only thought they were being followed, got excited, destroyed all means of communication in order to avoid detection and thus were no longer of any value to the organization. There was no need to engage in such actions since they were probably not under surveillance any way. He was also taught in this intelligence school that Colonel Abel was the only failure that they ever had.

They told him that the FBI was composed of men who had a law school education and had special training in counter-intelligence work. These men are mostly middle age. When the FBI conducts a surveillance, the surveillance is frequently changed from one man to another. They pointed out to him that he should be alert to detect a man following him who, in turn, would be followed by a car. He was also told that Soviet Military Intelligence would probably know when he was being surveilled by the FBI long before he was ever able to determine that fact by himself. He recalled that he was exhibited a 16 MM sound picture at the intelligence school entitled "Port of New York." This picture was shown to him for the purpose of giving him some visual knowledge of how the FBI works against certain narcotics violators. He stated that this picture was a full length hour and one-half movie made in the U.S. He was also exhibited a picture concerned with teen-age delinquency in California. Both of these movies were in the English language and were produced for normal consumption in the U.S.

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Information re Intelligence Agent Failures

Subject recalled that he jokingly asked if he would be able to have a woman companion in the U.S., pointing out to them that three years was a very long time.

He was told in generalities about the incident involving a male intelligence agent who had established himself in the U.S. and who had contacted his authorities in Moscow asking for a woman companion. Subject stated that they obliged him by sending him a mate although they were not married and had not even known each other prior to their meeting in the U.S. These persons lived together in New York City as man and wife. The female quickly established herself in New York City as a secretary. However, the situation did not work out very well because the male agent began to associate with some of the office girls where the female was employed as a secretary. She became extremely jealous and during the course of an argument with the male agent, she kicked him with her very pointed shoes causing his shins to be black and blue. She also informed the authorities in Moscow and both of them were immediately called back to Moscow. Subject stated that he had heard that this male agent did have a wife and child in Russia.

They also told him of one woman agent who had been sent to the U. S. but who was stopped at the Canadian border because she had either forgotten her American address or she could not tell the American authorities her address in an American manner. They related to him the incident involving an agent who worked in Europe and was involved in an accident in a taxi cab. He had to testify as a witness to this accident. For some reason later on, he had to change his identity but by chance he met people who knew him in connection with the accident and called him by the name that he used at the time of his accident, thus exposing his double identity.

He further recalled that he was told about an agent who, while walking along the Seine in Paris, had been robbed of \$2,000. Since he had no other funds, he reported to the Embassy in Paris and he was taken back to Russia.

In talking about the Igor Gouzenko case, he stated that he was told Gouzenko was afraid to go any place in Canada because he was a traitor to the Soviet Union and feared elimination.

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Subject stated he knew of one person who was not considered a failure and who is now in the Soviet Union where he is writing a book. He is retired and living on a pension. He described this person as an agent for the Soviet Union in the 1920's and that he had established himself in the button business in the U. S. He was told that during the period of time that this man operated in the U. S., methods of communication between Soviet intelligence agents were very simple. He said that this man even went to the extent of calling a conference of his agents.

Assignment in the United States

Subject stated that his assignment in the U. S. between the years 1959 and 1962 was to establish a legal background here through such methods as obtaining his birth record, paying taxes, getting a job or going into some business for himself and making friends. With regard to his friends, he was to obtain their political ideas and determine their attitude toward various world problems. He was instructed that he should not solicit any information regarding matters of intelligence from his established friends. He was not to carry out any intelligence operations but if he did obtain information of intelligence value, he was to send it to the authorities in Moscow. As an example of intelligence of value to the Soviet Union, Subject stated that something such as sending U. S. missile weapons to the Near East would be considered of sufficient importance to advise Moscow. He was told that he should obtain an apartment and attend some American school where he could receive an education in some subject that would aid him in establishing a business or getting a job. With regard to looking for business opportunities, he was advised that after he gained experience in that particular business, he was to inform them of the complete details regarding that business and that they might consider giving him sufficient capital to establish a business of his own or to invest in another business and become a partner therein. Subject believed that the Soviets might invest as much as \$10,000 if a suitable business opportunity can be located.

Subject said that in his own mind, he considered the possibility of investing in a business in New York City where he would not have to work full time. This would give him sufficient spare time to engage in his intelligence operation. He was also told that \$800.00 had been allotted to him for the purchase of a used automobile. He would obtain this automobile after he had secured a driver's license in New York. Subject advised that he was being paid \$450 per month by the Soviets and that his wife and family received 1600 rubles in addition to the

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500 rubles she received from her regular employment. Subject said that he was to inform Moscow on all aspects of American life. This information would be used by the Military Intelligence Training School to train other agents.

Although Military Intelligence did not advise him definitely with regard to this point, they hinted that later in his intelligence career he would probably be working with someone else. He was not, however, to recruit anyone during his first three-year assignment in the U.S. He said that after he would have been sent back to the U.S. for a second assignment, he might have been permitted or ordered to recruit someone else for Soviet Military Intelligence and those persons whom he recruited would probably work under his direction. He stated that he had planned on making a few friends during his Midwest tour of the U.S. in January and February, 1959 which acquaintances he could use in the future as references.

He was also advised that he should stay away from and have no connection with Communist Party members in forming his friendships and acquaintances in the U. S. He was also told to avoid all Communist locations. As an example of his attitude with regard to these instructions, he stated that one day while in New York City, he decided to walk from the George Washington Hotel on 23rd Street to Broadway and then down Broadway to the Battery. This was just a sight-seeing, window-shopping walk. He said that while walking south on Broadway, he noticed a book store featuring Russian books in the window and he entered the store. After looking around the shop, he became alarmed when he realized that this was a "Communist" book store. He immediately left the store. He stated the name of the store was "The Four Continent Book Store." In his own mind, he also decided that he would have no associations with Finnish groups because he described the Finns as being too clannish and knowing each other too well.

Radio Training

During the time that he attended the intelligence school, there was some talk about giving him lessons in receiving radio messages through Morse Code. It was anticipated that these lessons in radio would commence upon his return from his training trip through Europe. However, subject stated he was never provided with this particular training inasmuch as he had suffered an inner ear infection which had impaired his hearing due to the formation of scar tissue on the inner ear.

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English Training

Subject advised that he studied conversational English with a woman known only as "HELEN." He described her as a Russian in her mid-thirties, 5'6" tall, 130 pounds, slender build, dark brown hair and slender legs; characteristics - wore low heels. Subject believes that "HELEN" had never been abroad.

Subject stated that "HELEN" spoke English only slightly better than he did. He said that his conversations with her during the period of his training were held daily and that the last time he saw "HELEN" was just before he left on his training trip of Europe in the latter part of 1958.

Subject recalled that the following magazines were recommended for his reading while in attendance at the intelligence school:

News Week
Time

New Yorker
Life

He occasionally read the New York Times newspaper.

The following books were read by him:

From Here to Eternity
Gone With The Wind
I'll Cry Tomorrow

Photography Training

This course was taught by a "VLADIMIR IVANOVICH". Subject described "VLADIMIR IVANOVICH" as being a Russian. He stated that he received specialized training in photography, cryptography, microdot reproduction and secret writing.

Marxism-Leninism Instruction

Subject stated he received approximately seventy hours of instructions in Marxism-Leninism from a person known to him as "ALEKSANDER JOSEPHOVICH."

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Arrival in United States and Intelligence Operations

From May to August, 1957, Subject studied at the intelligence school in Moscow. He had one month's vacation in September, 1957 which he spent with his wife and family on the Black Sea. He returned to the intelligence school at the end of September and continued his studies until the middle of July, 1958. He then received a two-months' practical assignment in Europe designed to acquaint him with methods of travel, customs of other countries and to generally acquire the poise and experience of a traveler.

He was provided with a fraudulent American passport in the name of TOIVO RUDOLPH LATTINEN and he left Moscow on July 19, 1958, traveling to Paris, Brussels and Copenhagen until about mid-August, 1958. From mid-August until his return to Moscow on September 19, 1958, he traveled in Finland.

It was in Helsinki, Finland that he met the girl pictured with the collie dog whom he had described in his legend as having been taken in the U. S. He stated that the picture of the seven-year-old boy which picture he carried in his wallet was merely a prop furnished by Soviet Military Intelligence, and not the son of the girl with the collie dog as previously stated. With regard to this particular girl, he stated that she had come to Helsinki from somewhere in the provinces of Finland merely for the purpose of visiting the city. He said she was married and lived with her husband, but that she and her husband were not compatible. Her husband was employed in the Civil Service of the Finnish Government. He stated that although he spent some time with this girl in Helsinki and Tampere she had nothing to do with Soviet intelligence.

He continued his work at the intelligence school in Moscow from September 18, 1958 to October 10, 1958 and returned to his home in Kirov for a visit from October 10, 1958 to November 10, 1958 after which he returned to Moscow.

On December 9, 1958 he departed from Moscow by air for Paris, France via Copenhagen, using a fraudulent American passport furnished to him by Soviet Military Intelligence in the name of MATTI ROBERT LAAKSO. Upon his arrival in Paris he destroyed this passport and sent a postcard of an airplane to his superiors in Moscow which was a prearranged signal to show that he had arrived in Paris and had destroyed the LAAKSO passport. On December 14, 1958 he flew to Brussels, Belgium with a fraudulent

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American passport also given to him by Soviet intelligence in the name of TOIVO ROBERT MUSTONEN. On December 16, 1958 he left Brussels via Sabena Airways and landed in Montreal, Canada on December 17, 1958. He registered at the Berkeley Hotel, 18 West Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, Canada and sent a postcard with a picture of trees thereon to his Superiors in Moscow which was a signal that he had arrived in Montreal. The identity of his hotel has not been previously furnished to him by Soviet intelligence and the only hotel which had been given to him prior to his departure from Moscow was the George Washington Hotel in New York City for the purpose of receiving mail from his intelligence superiors.

After a few days in Montreal, he purchased a round-trip ticket to Vancouver, British Columbia for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the place of employment in that city which had been furnished to him by Soviet intelligence and which he used in his first cover story. He made this round-trip to Vancouver, British Columbia and returned to Montreal about December 30, 1958.

On December 30, 1958 he left Montreal via what he believed to be some Canadian railroad for Chicago, Illinois. He crossed the border into the U. S. at Port Huron, Michigan and stated that he had no trouble at the border getting into the U. S. He arrived in Chicago on December 31, 1958 and took a room at the Union Square Hotel at Sheridan and Madison Avenues, where he stayed for two or three days. He had been instructed to cross the border about New Year's Eve since trains would be crowded and the authorities would be less inclined to pay attention to him. He then moved to another hotel where he stayed for two days, the name of which he could not recall. He then took a train to New York City, arriving there on January 5, 1959. He registered at the George Washington Hotel in New York City and remained there for the entire period of time he spent in New York City. Upon his arrival in New York City, he sent a postcard of a church to his superiors in Moscow, which indicated to them that he had arrived safely in New York City.

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On January 8, 1959 he wrote a letter in secret writing to his superiors in Moscow and directed it to the prearranged address of Mr. HERRA ULJAS KOSKINEN, c/o ARVO JOH. AHTI oy., Vironkatu 6, Helsinki, Finland. He merely advised them that he had been to Montreal, Vancouver, Chicago and was now in New York. On January 18 or 19, 1959 he received a response from his superiors which was written in secret writing and directed to him at the George Washington Hotel. This letter acknowledged the receipt of his letter and stated that his family in Kirov had received the refrigerator and washing machine which he had sent to them from Moscow just before his departure for Paris. This letter instructed him to hide the MUSTONEN passport and advised him that he would receive money from them after his trip through the Midwest. The letter also stated that there was a letter for him from his wife which would be sent to him through a drop when he returned to New York. The Subject stated that he wrapped his passport in a piece of waterproof plastic together with a paper showing the time that MUSTONEN left New York Idlewild Airport for Paris, a smallpox vaccination certificate and secreted the package next to some steps in Fort Tryon Park, New York.

On January 15, 1959 he directed a letter to his wife written in secret writing and in English which were sent through his superiors in Moscow. Subject stated that a Soviet handwriting expert in Moscow would have rewritten the letter duplicating the Subject's handwriting before sending it on to his wife who did not read English. In his letter to his wife he told her that he had arrived at his destination, that his new job was difficult but he would get used to it and asked about the health and studies of the children. He closed by sending his love to all of them. His wife writes to him through a Post Office Box in Moscow.

Midwest Trip

On January 26, 1959 the Subject left New York via Greyhound Bus for Chicago and directly on to Milwaukee. He arrived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on January 28, 1959 and he registered at the Kilbourn Hotel in Milwaukee. He stated the purpose of this Midwest trip was to become acquainted with the various employments which had been furnished by Soviet intelligence to be used by him in his cover story, and to become acquainted with

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the places in northern Michigan and northern Minnesota where he had lived as a child. He had also decided that he would attempt to obtain his baptismal certificate at the church where he had been baptized in Negaunee, Michigan, although he had not been instructed to obtain the certificate by Soviet intelligence.

From January 28 until February 11, 1959 the Subject visited the various places of employment which had been given to him by Soviet intelligence to be used by him in his cover story. These employments in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were as follows: Waukee Engineering Company, General Electric Corporation, Steinman Lumber Company and the B & G Woodworking Company. He also visited the apartment located at 1810 West Wisconsin Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which had been given to him as his residence while working in Milwaukee.

He stated that Soviet intelligence had also given him the employment of the Brown Deer Lumber Company, Milwaukee, which was to be used by him as his employment between the period of time that he worked for Waukee Engineering and the General Electric Corporation, if he so desired to use this employment. They also furnished him with the address of 2229 South 91st Street, Milwaukee, which address was to be used by the Subject only if he thought that it was necessary. With regard to the Brown Deer Lumber Company employment and the address 2229 South 91st Street, he stated that his authorities in Moscow had advised him that he could use his own judgment as to their use. He had also visited these places while in Milwaukee.

On February 8, 1959 while residing at the Kilbourn Hotel, he directed a letter, in secret writing, to his superiors in Moscow, giving them the address of the Kilbourn Hotel and advising them that he intended to journey to northern Michigan and Minnesota. He departed from Milwaukee on February 11, 1959 enroute to northern Michigan and Minnesota. After his attempt to obtain his baptismal certificate in Negaunee, Michigan, on February 15, 1959 and the ensuing call from a Mrs. KOSKI who claimed to have known his mother and wanted to know if he had returned from Russia, he realized that he might have been over ambitious in attempting to obtain the certificate. Although he did not feel that the incident had directed any immediate attention to him and he did not feel that he was under surveillance, he recognized the situation as a somewhat dangerous one and felt that it would be wise for him to change his identity.

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He completed his trip from Negaunee, Michigan, to Duluth, Minnesota, Grand Rapids, Minnesota, Deer River, Minnesota, and Superior, Wisconsin, returning to Milwaukee on February 24, 1959. He stayed at the Antlers Hotel in Milwaukee from February 24th to 26th, 1959, and on February 27, 1959 he moved to a boarding house located at 1202 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On February 28, 1959 while staying at the boarding house at 1202 North Broadway, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, he directed a letter to his superiors in Moscow, written in secret writing, which advised them as follows: "My two weeks' trip was o.k., but in Negaunee on February 15, 1959 I was too ambitious. I went to the local church and asked for my baptismal certificate giving my full name and that of my parents. After returning to hotel in Negaunee I was contacted by a Mrs. Koski who stated she knew Lina Marrala and asked if I had returned from Russia. I claimed mistaken identity and later I told hotel operator's wife to tell the minister that I would return in the summer for the certificate." The Subject stated that he suggested to them in the letter that he change his identity and use the name of CARL TOOMEY in the future. The Subject ended his letter with the statement, "No panic, please advise." He furnished them with the address of the LaSalle Plaza Hotel in Chicago, Illinois where he was to receive their reply to his letter.

Location of Drops in New York City

The Subject stated that prior to his departure from Moscow, his superiors furnished him with a lined notebook. The cover of this notebook reflected a picture of "Miss World." He was told that he could place instructions in secret writing on the back pages of this notebook pertaining to items he must remember in carrying out his assignment. The Subject recorded the instructions with regard to locating his drops in New York City and also the chemicals he needed to prepare a 35 mm. for microdot photography as well as the processing, developing and bleaching of soft film.

These instructions in secret writing used five pages of the notebook, four of which he developed in New York City because they pertained to the "drop" locations. The remaining page pertained to chemicals used in microdot photography and will

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be developed by the Subject after he has established a residence in New York City.

Drop #1 Known As Mister VANCE

Located in Yonkers. Go up Broadway to Post Street, Post Street is on left, on right is McLean Ave. Go up McLean to Van Cortland Ave., turn left on to Van Cortland past the 1st building on your left (at this point a stadium is across the street on your right). Past building is wall--first hole in wall, nearly level with ground is drop. (Note--wall has many holes--first hole past building is drop)

Drop #2 Known as Mister EDWARDS

Located in Queens. Go along Astoria Boulevard to northeast corner of St. Michael's Cemetery at Astoria Boulevard, cross small street (174 or 147th Street) up to lampost. On southern side of Astoria Boulevard, opposite from lampost is bridge railing with sidewalk between lampost and bridge rail. There is an upright post in railing almost opposite lampost (He is confused because there seems to be two upright posts nearly equal to being opposite the lampost.) The drop is a magnetic drop, four inches to the left of the upright bar under the top cross rail.

Drop #3 Known as Mister ANNIS

Located in Queens. Go to intersection of 69th Street near 47th Avenue. Long Island Railroad Bridge crosses both streets at this intersection. As you walk from corner of 47th & 69th along 69th on right hand side, go under bridge. Bridge on this side has four supporting poles. The fourth one has "X" type support with plate at junction of "X" on both sides. Drop is between plates on inside of one facing sidewalk. (Subject believes this is on 69th Street, but could be on 47th Avenue, has asked for clarification).

Drop #4 Known as Mister BERK

Located in the Bronx. Go along Bronxdale Avenue from intersection of Bronxdale Avenue and (Subject cannot recall this street). Bronxdale Avenue goes under Dywer Avenue subway bridge. On right hand side of Bronxdale is support of four pillars. Behind first pillar is metal plate about breast high. Container is attached to this plate. (Note there are

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other plates but one used is chest high) Mr. BERK is used only for emergency documents.

Magnetic Containers

Small containers, such as "hide a key" are used at Drop #2. Drops #3 and #4 use big containers. These containers are described as six by three by one inches, rust colored with one side having a magnet box and the opposite side has a sliding cover.

Signal Area

The same signal area is used for all four drops. It is located on Park Avenue at 146th Street in the Bronx. Go west on 146th Street and at end you run into Park Avenue. As you face Park Avenue on 146th Street, on opposite side of Park Avenue from you are three stone barriers to keep cars from going over embankment. The signal area is on the extreme left hand stone as you face Park Avenue on 146th Street. On upper left hand corner of this stone is placed a blue chalk mark (a check ✓) to show he cleared the drop. Signal area should be marked the same day if possible, if not the next day.

For Subject to know a drop was cleared he receives a postcard mailed in New York City with picture taken in New York City. The message on the card would have no meaning.

Instructions Re Drop Operations

All drops are only to be used in real need and not very often. Make sure no fish before going to drop and have cover story why he was in area.

All drops work on a one day clearing system. Drop #1 or Mr. VANCE has the following rule--Put in during the evening and take out in the morning. This clearing system with regard to #1 applies to both parties to the agreement. (Note #1 is the only aperture drop--the other three are magnetic). The other three drops do not have this rule.

He learns that a drop needs to be cleared in the following way. If he receives a letter from anywhere in Europe, the letter will be dated at the top. The letter will be in open

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code and mention the drop by an innocuous reference to it by code name, for example "Mister Vance sends his regards, or Mister Vance is not feeling well, etc." This means that 15 days after the date of the letter that drop is to be cleared by him. If he gets a letter, same as above, from New York; the drop is to be cleared five days after the date of the letter. Letters received from Europe are signed HENRY JACKSON. Letters from anywhere in the U.S. are signed JOHN FISCHER or JOHN GROSS.

If he places something in a drop and wants it cleared, he writes a letter to "Mr. Herra Ullas Koskinen, c/o Arvo Joh. Ahti, Vironkatu 6, Helsinki, Finland." He was also furnished with a reserve address of "Kurt Schwartz, Central P.O., Box 534, Moscow, Soviet Union."

His outgoing letter is dated at the top and he will place something in the drop mentioned 15 days after the date of the letter. All outgoing letters by him are signed CARLO COLLINS.

The above applies to letters in open code. Incoming letters can have the drop information in secret writing and if this is the case the date of clearing for him can be mentioned in the letter and does not have to follow the fifteen day or five day rule.

All the letters he receives from New York City or anywhere else in the U.S. will be signed JOHN FISCHER or JOHN GROSS. The letters he receives from Europe will be signed HENRY JACKSON.

He was told to expect business letters from the George Wildwood Lumber Company, 11th Street East near Avenue "A", New York City, and the Fluidless Contact Lens Company, New York City.

Any business letters or advertisements coming to him from these companies would have a message in them. Ordinarily if a business letter or advertisement came to him from any company, if the lower left hand corner was turned up two centimeters, it would mean that there was a message in it in secret writing.

Meeting Place

Known as Mister BERGEN. This is located in a record shop on the left hand side of the National Theater (as you face the Theater) located at 149th Street and 23rd Avenue in the Bronx.

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The meeting time would be 8:00 p.m. He would be carrying his eye glasses in his brown leather case in his left hand. The person meeting him would say "Excuse me! Did I go to school with you in Milwaukee?" He would reply "No, my brother went to school in Milwaukee, I went to school in Rock."

He would be informed of this meeting in the same way he would be notified of a drop needing to be cleared, i.e. letter from Europe, fifteen days, letter from New York five days.

Arrangements have been made for a personal immediate contact ^{or shown} whereby if a stranger approaches him tossing a silver dollar in either or both hands and they go through the same parlor as for the meeting at Mr. BERGEN, this will indicate that this man is from his superiors. He was shown no pictures nor given any indication of who this person would be.

Emergency Procedures

If, for some reason, correspondence with Helsinki address doesn't work for three months, Subject must go every first and third Sunday to see Mister VANCE to get a message and every second and fourth Sunday to Mister ANNIS to place a message.

If this doesn't work for one month, Subject should go on the first Sunday of the month to see Mister BERGEN.

If this doesn't work, go to Mexico City and contact the Soviet Military Attache by sending him a letter mentioning Mr. EMERSON and signing letter OSCAR GORDON. This letter if possible should be slanderous to the Soviet Union.

On the fifteenth day after the date of the letter to the Military Attache, Subject would meet someone at 8:00 p.m. on the left hand side of a movie theater. The theater selected would be the first movie theater that was open which was listed in the Mexico City Telephone Directory. If the first one listed in the telephone directory was not open he would go on down the list to the first theater listed which would be open.

Entrance Passport Into the U.S.

He entered the U.S. under an American Passport in the name of TOIVO ROBERT MISTONIN. This passport believed to be good until June, 1959 and can be used until then to depart from the U.S. if necessary. At the expiration of this passport

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he would be supplied another document. Therefore, he received no instructions to destroy this passport upon arrival, but to place it in a secure place for the time being.

In view of this he selected Fort Tryon Park in New York City. No designation of a place to store it was given to him. The MUSTONEN passport along with a vaccination certificate and a paper showing a prior departure from the U.S. at Idlewild Airport, New York City, were placed in a plastic, waterproof bag and buried in a hole to the right of a flight of steps in Fort Tryon Park. The hole was then covered with a rock and a small pebble was placed on top of this rock so that if you moved the rock the pebble would fall off showing that the papers might have been observed. The hiding place is described as follows:

Enter Fort Tryon Park at the entrance located near Broadway and the street leading to the tunnel entrance of 190th Street. Enter thru this entrance and follow a path north which parallels Broadway. You come to a pathway on your left. Take this to a fork and take the left hand side of the fork. This path leads to the top of a hill and you go up about forty steps. These steps are not altogether, but are in little groups. At the key group, a lamppost is at the top of the small set of steps on the right hand side. This lamppost is #9403. On the right hand side of about the second, third or fourth step is the hiding place.

Microdots

The Subject stated that if he would receive a communication from either Europe or New York City which communication would use a colon after the greeting, it would indicate to him that somewhere in that communication a microdot or micropoint is concealed. He stated that while he was being trained at the intelligence school at Moscow, he was advised that these microdots or micropoints should not be made any larger than one and one-half to two millimeters in diameter; however, he stated that in practice they told him these microdots can be made as large as three millimeters in diameter. If he receives a microdot, he was told to use a Kodak 72 Developer to develop the film. The type of communication used to conceal a microdot would have to be of some thickness such as a postcard so that the paper, could be slit in two.

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With regard to finding the microdot in the communication, he stated that he would first run his fingers over the paper to determine if he could detect a slight rise in the paper. If he could not find the microdot in this method, he stated that he would examine the paper for a logical hiding place. He said that the most logical hiding place would be where the communication had a black background. The technique used by the sender in concealing the dot would be to slit the postcard at the point of the black background and insert the microdot in between the slit paper and reseal it. The sender would also scrape a little of the paper away to make a bed for the dot. The microdot should be inserted at least one-half inch into the postcard.

If he could not find the microdot by either of these methods, he would take the entire communication and drop it into the Kodak 73 Developer. This would cause the micropoint to turn black and thus enable him to perhaps detect it with his eye.

With regard to reading the contents of the micropoint, he stated that a twenty power magnifying glass would be strong enough to read the micropoint, if it had been written in large type. He stated that he could make his own magnifying glass with the use of a ten power magnifying glass and an eight power magnifying glass. He stated that he would form a cardboard tube and would insert the ten power magnifying glass in the lower portion of the tube and the eight power magnifying glass in the upper portion of the tube. He would then adjust the magnifying glasses with relation to each other within the tube. The micropoint would be placed on a piece of glass and covered with another piece of glass and by the use of a mirror he would shine light up through the micropoint. Daylight could be used for this light. The magnifying glasses would then have to be adjusted with relation to the micropoint. After some experiment he stated that it is possible to find the exact distance between the two magnifying glasses and the micropoint. By inserting the two pieces of glass which contain the micropoint between them in a book so that the micropoint protrudes from the book, it is possible to permanently ascertain the exact location of the micropoint by noting the page of the book, and in a similar manner the magnifying glasses with the cardboard tube can be marked for future use.

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Items Given Him to Carry Prior to His Departure

1. Selective Service Registration Certificate in the name of KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI, 3530 Decatur Avenue, Bronx, New York. Registration shown as October 16, 1941 at LDB #126, N.Y., N.Y.
2. Selective Service classification card in the above name, SSN JFK Act 6 (3) classified 5A on August 18, 1954 by LDB 126, 95 East Mosholu Parkway, Bronx, New York.--
3. NYS Driver's License #4522844 dated September 30, 1957 in name of KAARLO R. TUOMI, 255 Haven Ave., N.Y. 33, N.Y.
4. Photograph (wallet size) of young boy 6 or 7 years of age. Back of photo shows stamp "Neva-Fade" dated August 1, 1946 Neva-Fade Photo Service (Prop).
5. Wallet size photo of two photos taken in Miami Beach (Prop).
6. Business Card KISMET Record Co., 227 E. 14th Street, NYC., GR 7-2891. Written in ink on back "Berliner - 154 4th Ave." (He states he did not write this and does not know its significance).
7. Business cards (2) Topps Luggage Shop, 2429 Broadway, N.Y., TR 3-2760.
8. Business card Macys, Herald Square, NYC, ZEB ZBOROWSKI, Men's Clothing.
9. Business card Robert Hall Clothes, 314 W. 40th St., N.Y.
10. Business card Roger Kest, 225 W. 57th St., NYC, MILTON DILLOFF, Assistant Manager.
11. Business card William G. Lemmon & Company Ltd., Home Equipment, 819 Madison Avenue, NYC, W. C. LEMMON in corner.
12. Business card Tommy Chan's Casino, 1035 E. Boston Post Rd., Manhasset, N.Y., MA-9-0406. Card stamped in red Owens 8-0406.
13. 1958 wallet size calendar from Mooney's Inc., 223 W. 34th St. NYC.
14. Certified copy of Birth #1242 from Marquette Co., Michigan showing birth of KAARLO RUDOLPH TUOMI born November 30, 1916 at Ithaca, Michigan, dated January 3, 1952 and signed

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THOMAS F. FALLON, Deputy. This copy shows received for record December 7, 1916 and recorded in Liber 7, page 467.

15. Letter from Rock High School, Rock, Michigan, dated June 3, 1947 from GEORGE R. WEINGARDNER, Principal, stating KAARLO TUOMI attended this school from 1922 to 1932.
16. Letter from Waukesa Engineering Company, 5138 North 35th Street, Milwaukee 9, Wisconsin, dated May 19, 1953 signed ROBERT C. ONAN stating KAARLO TUOMI employed there January 15, 1948 to May 2, 1953.
17. Letter from General Electric Company, 4855 Electric Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dated October 12, 1956 signed GERALD E. WEXTON stating KAARLO TUOMI was employed August, 1953 to October, 1956.
18. Ruled notebook about six by ten inches with picture of MARITA LINDAHL, Miss World 1957, on cover, last sheets of which had secret writing but first sheet left.
19. Sheets of loose typing paper, chemically treated for secret writing.
20. Bottle of 96 per cent alcohol for preparing raising formula.
21. Container marked Relax-Caps containing capsules used in raising formula.
22. Container of Phillips Milk of Magnesia Tablets used in raising formula.
23. Hide-A-Key magnetic container.
24. Brass colored key (apartment house type) with "Reading" on one side and JOHN 2744 Broadway. (Prop)
25. Brass Company Key (apartment house type) with Franklin Lock and Hardware Co. on one side and PYCRD on the other side. (Prop)
26. Brass colored key (round head type) with "A National Key, Clev O." on one side and Y1 on the other side. (Prop)
27. Three new Manhattan Shirts (white)
28. Half of theater stub from Yonkers, N.Y. (to be used as prop)

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MI 100-13337

Miscellaneous

The Subject stated that with regard to secret writing he might use advertising sent to him from various companies in the United States and would write on the back of this advertising. He stated that it would be entirely possible that Soviet intelligence in Russia would duplicate this type of advertising exactly and might use it in reply to his letters. The advertising letters would be changed after a number of uses.

Although he had been advised by Soviet intelligence to destroy all letters received by him through burning, he determined that such a procedure left the smell of smoke in his hotel room for too long a period of time and since he did not smoke himself, he questioned the wisdom of this procedure. He, therefore, determined that the best way to destroy communications received from his superiors was to tear the communication in small pieces, soak the pieces thoroughly in water and then flush them in the toilet.

He stated that his superiors in Moscow expect to hear from him at least once each month.

He advised that he has been paid by the Soviets up until April 29, 1959 for his services and that he probably will receive more money about April 30, 1959 through the drop known as Mr. EDWARDS. He stated that the pay is usually sent for a period of six months at the rate of \$450.00 per month. He said that on April 20, 1959 it may be entirely possible that they will send the \$800.00 which they promised to him for the purchase of a used automobile.

The Subject stated that no telephones are to be used in any of his contacts, and that he would never meet anyone who tried to make arrangements for a meet over the phone. He advised that as soon as he is permanently located in New York, and that he feels that he is secure, the Soviets will furnish him with a code book which he will secrete. This code book will do away with the time consuming methods he now uses with coding portions of his secret messages and decoding.

FAMILY

Subject stated that his sister IRFNE SAASTAMOINEN was married in June, 1958, and that she presently is employed by the Ministry of Fisheries as a crane operator in the construction of buildings.

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MI 100-13337

She resides in Arkhangelski which is a port on the White Sea. Her husband, whom Subject has never met, is employed in the same trade at the same location.

He stated that his wife, ANTONIA, works in a men's clothing factory at Kirov which factory also makes some women's clothes. He stated that she had been employed there for nineteen years and holds a position similar to that of a dispatch clerk in the outgoing shipping department. She obtains the finished product and sends it on to its destination. She works from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. and gets a three-weeks' vacation period. She receives 550 rubles per month as her salary.

Besides his wife ANTONIA, he has a son VICTOR, who was born in 1947, a daughter IRENE born in 1951 and a daughter NADEZDHA who was born in 1953.

DESCRIPTION OF SUBJECT

The following description of Subject was obtained through interview and personal observations of the interviewing agents:

Birth Date	11/30/16 - Sapeming, Michigan
Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	5'10"
Weight	182
Hair	Brown - thin in front - receding on sides
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair
Build	Stocky
Characteristics	Indentation upper right cheek. Upper and lower plates using upper right front two-tone copper-gold tooth as attachment and gold lower front tooth as attachment; wears dark horn rim glasses; erect posture; walks fast with plodding gait

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GUNSON
ESP - R

Gunson is code name for a Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) illegal identified in September, 1961, utilizing the identity of Richard Earl Hauta. Subject was identified as the result of the Sam Survey program which was a program whereby Special Agents reviewed air mail directed to specific European cities and countries with the object of identifying correspondence of Soviet illegal agents. In September, 1961, subject became a prime suspect as a Soviet illegal utilizing an accommodation address in Helsinki, Finland.

Background investigation disclosed that Richard Earl Hauta was born 11/21/26 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His father was listed as Axel Hauta who was born 2/26/03 Brantwood, Wisconsin, and his mother, Adi Hauta was born 10/12/05 in Clifford, Wisconsin. The Hauta family obtained passports to travel to Finland in 1931. A review of State Department records revealed that during the middle 1940's the Hauta family was in the Soviet Union and there was no record in State Department files to indicate the return of Mr. or Mrs. Hauta or the son, Richard Earl to the United States.

He was employed as a photographer by Roberts Studio, 3072 Steinway Street, New York, New York, since May, 1959, and resided at 1703 Montgomery, Bronx, New York. Investigation pointed out discrepancies in Hauta's documentation and an FBI Laboratory examination of a letter directed to Hauta established that the letter was typed on the same typewriter utilized in sending communications to the subject of the Karot case, a GRU illegal who cooperated as a double agent with the FBI from May, 1959 until 1964.

In view of the successful results of the Karot case, the subject was interviewed and cooperated with the FBI as a double agent until his departure from the United States on May 16, 1962.

Subject was interviewed from 9:30 a.m. 10/16/61 until noon 10/22/61 under secure conditions when he was released and proceeded unaccompanied to his residence in Bronx, New York. Subject admitted he was Leonard Vassilevitch Lebedinsky, born on 1/20/25 at Kotovsk, Odessa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, he advised he had been recruited

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into the Soviet Intelligence Service in 1955 and began his training as an illegal in the GRU in an apartment in Moscow at that time. Subject furnished complete information pertaining to his training and assignments in the United States, the methods of communications and identified two other Soviet illegals with whom he had been in contact with in the United States. He advised his assignment related to the development of information concerning naval operations, the Berlin situation and any mobilization plans under way in the United States.

Subject cooperated as a double agent until he departed to the Soviet Union in May, 1962, in accordance with instructions from Centre on anticipated home leave with the expectation he would return to the United States. To this date he has never returned. An analysis of other activities pertaining to this case indicates that subject would not be returning to the United States.

In view of the fact that subject cooperated with the FBI, returned to the Soviet Union, and exact whereabouts are not known at this time, this information should be closely held so as not to effect the security of the subject.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

SECRET*Memorandum*TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *W.C.S. 9/29/61*

DATE: September 29, 1961

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE *DEMOORE*SUBJECT: GUNSON
ESPIONAGE - R.

Subject is the Soviet illegal agent uncovered in New York on 9-3-61 as a result of highly confidential airmail coverage. Investigation has determined he is using the identity of an individual born in Milwaukee who went to the Soviet Union with his parents at an early age.

ASAC Schmit, NYO, advised on 9-29-61 that a letter has been intercepted today addressed to the subject. This letter was typed on the same typewriter utilized in sending communications to the Soviet illegal agent who is our informant in the KAROT case. In fact, a letter prepared on this typewriter addressed to our informant was mailed in NYC at 10:30 PM on 9-27-61 and the letter to the subject was mailed in NYC at 10:30 PM on 9-28-61.

The contents of the envelope addressed to subject were two sheets of advertising material of the Gray Manufacturing Company, High Fidelity Division. The lower right hand corner of each sheet has been folded which, as we know from the KAROT case, means there is secret writing on the back of the paper. The paper is also folded so that the blank side is on the inside in order to protect the secret writing.

ASAC Schmit said that NY was in favor of withholding this letter from the subject and conducting an immediate interview of him of the type conducted in the KAROT case. He said in the alternative should it be decided the letter go through, New York still felt an immediate interview should be conducted. Schmit said this recommendation is based on the fact that in the two most recent illegal cases (the Soviet illegals in the HEKLAR and PEBBLE cases) they disappeared shortly after receipt of a communication. He also based this recommendation on the fact that the great advances we have made in the illegal field were obtained as a result of the interview of KAROT and the information obtained and being obtained from him on a continuing basis. He said that the manner in which the Soviet illegals

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MR. MOORE - MR. SULLIVAN
GUNSON: ESP-R

agents conduct themselves and the secure systems they have for communication make it extremely unlikely that normal investigative measures would provide information concerning the actual clandestine activities. He said that recognizing the extreme difficulties in such an interview, he felt the interview should be conducted and he felt the letter should be withheld from the subject to prevent any possibility of its containing any instructions for him to disappear.

OBSERVATIONS:

~~It is~~ New York's position has merit and it may well be that after subject receives the letter he may disappear, It is also true that the great potential in one of these cases is in doubling the individual and this can only be accomplished through an interview. Nevertheless, we have been extremely discreet in our investigation of this subject to date. We are accumulating information about the individuals he is in touch with in New York and about his habits and personality, all of which will be helpful should we subsequently want to interview him. We have been investigating him less than a month and we believe that additional time may enable us to obtain more valuable information concerning him. We therefore feel that we should permit the letter to go through and run the calculated risk in hopes that at a subsequent time we will be better prepared to conduct an interview or take any additional action warranted. It is recognized that a decision as to interview will probably be desirable within the near future. We will analyze this case on a day to day basis and in the event we feel an interview is warranted we will submit appropriate recommendations.

ACTION:

After discussing this with you and Mr. Belmont, I telephonically advised ASAC Schmit to very carefully get the letter back in appropriate channels in the same condition as received for delivery to the subject. I told him that we did not desire an interview based on the information available now, but we would be continually analyzing

I think we should proceed² now.

X
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MR. MOORE - MR. SULLIVAN
GUNSON: ESP-R

the results of investigation on a day to day basis and would welcome any additional recommendations or suggestions from the New York Office with regard to an interview based on developments as they occur.

S *Q* *SP* *V*

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. C. SULLIVAN *WCS* DATE: October 3, 1961

FROM : MR. D. E. MOORE *DM*

SUBJECT: GUNSON.
ESPIONAGE - R

My memorandum of 9-29-61 considered the interview of subject, Soviet illegal agent in NYC and stated that while we did not desire an interview based on the information available now, we would be analyzing this case on a day-to-day basis with regard to an interview of subject. The Director noted "I think we should proceed now."

On 10-3-61 I contacted ASAC Schmit, New York, and advised him that the Bureau was desirous of New York proceeding with an appropriate interview of subject. I told Schmit that New York should acquire an appropriate site which could be utilized for an interview of this type and which would be available for the length of time needed. He was also told to promptly submit detailed plans with regard to how New York intended to approach subject, with regard to the personnel to be utilized for the interview, and with regard to the means and manner of notification to people subject is in daily contact with to allay any suspicions on their part. While it is not known definitely how this would be done, it may be desirable to at least notify his employer and his landlord. It was suggested to Schmit that since subject claims to be from Milwaukee, it might be desirable in this regard to consider a telegram from Milwaukee saying he was called out there suddenly because of family matters.

New York has been considering the possibility of interview and has been checking into available sites for an interview and Schmit advised that he would submit detailed plans to the Bureau within the next few days.

ACTION: For information. This matter is being closely followed.

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F B I

Date: 10/24/61

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (65-65970)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (65-18163)

SUBJECT: GUNSON
ESP - R

At approximately 9:30 a.m. on 10/16/61, the subject was initially approached for interview purposes. The interview began at approximately noon on this same date in a secure location. The activity up to this point had proceeded completely without incident. There follows a summary of the information related during the interview from 10/16/61 to 10/22/61.

First Legend

The subject began his first legend stating that his name was RICHARD HAUTA and that his parents were born in Finland, both immigrating to the US. He himself was born in the US and in the early thirties his family returned with him to Finland. He was an only child. They resided first in Helsinki and then in Tampere. In 1939 they moved to Viituri, Finland.

② - Bureau (65-65970) (RM)
2 - New York (65-18163)

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He attended private school in Finland taking English. His father died in December, 1939 in Helsinki and he and his mother decided to go to Sweden. In 1942, they proceeded to Sweden where they lived in Stockholm. Both were employed in Stockholm. In 1945 around the end of the year his mother who was a naturalized citizen, applied for papers for the both of them to return to the US. They proceeded to London and then to the US, where they returned in May of 1946. Upon arrival in NYC, they proceeded directly to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where they were both employed, his mother in a restaurant and he in a photography studio. During this period he also free-lanced in photography. In 1951, his mother died in Milwaukee. Shortly before Christmas, 1951 he proceeded to Chicago where he had various employments. Around the second half of 1953 he proceeded to New York, where he looked for a job, but had to return to Chicago in about two or three weeks. He then stayed in Chicago free-lancing in photography until some time in 1956, when he again decided to return to New York. Around November of 1956, he returned to New York, where he worked in a lumber yard and free-lanced in photography. His first photographic employment in New York City was in the spring of 1957 at the store of HARRY FISHMAN at 261-263 Schermerhorn Street in Brooklyn. He remained here about two years buying into the business with FISHMAN, FISHMAN holding out some of his salary for his share of the business. About March of 1959, he left FISHMAN and at this time moved to an apartment house located at 318 West 106th Street in New York. He stayed here for less than half a year and around March or April of 1959, moved to 1703 Montgomery Avenue, Bronx, New York. After he left the FISHMAN employment he went to Roberts Studio at 3072 Steinway Street, Astoria, Long Island, where he is presently employed.

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True Story

When it became apparent to the subject that his first legend was not convincing and after some deliberation on his part and through the persuasive efforts of Bureau personnel in answering his spoken and unspoken questions, he agreed to tell his true story.

Personal Background

He provided his complete true identity and stated that he was born on 1/20/25, at Kotovsk, Odessa, Ukrainian Soviet Socialists Republic. His father died when he was about 2½ years of age and he continued living with his mother in this area until 1941. When the war started they moved to Rostov on Don and then to Stalingrad. In 1942, he was called to the army and remained in the Army until 1950 when he was demobilized with the rank of Senior Sergeant. From 1950 until he graduated in 1955 he attended the Military Institute of Foreign Language in Moscow, where he majored in English. When he graduated in 1955, he was approached by a Colonel DMITRIEV and he was recruited into the intelligence service.

Intelligence Training

In September, 1955, he began his intelligence training in an apartment in Moscow. He was the only student and the teachers who were on a regular schedule, appeared at his apartment where he studied such subjects as Marxism-Leninism, English language, and intelligence subjects, including radio, photography, invisible writing, obtaining hiding places, and so forth.

This training lasted until the beginning of March, 1956, at which time he was sent to a town behind the Urals called Omsk, where he stayed five or six weeks receiving radio communications and practicing obtaining military information.

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When he returned he had to write a report on his activities there and what information he had obtained.

European Training Trip

About October, 1956, he was given an American passport and sent through Berlin to tour Europe. During this time he travelled to Hamburg, Germany, Stockholm, Sweden, Helsinki, Finland, Copenhagen, Denmark, Paris, France, Geneva, Switzerland, Frankfurt and Berlin Germany.

The American passport under which he travelled was in the name of RICHARD HAWTHORNE.

While in Geneva, he received about \$500.00 in American currency since he had run short of funds because of this trip.

The purpose of this trip was to acquaint him with life in the West, how people walk, ate, talked, lived, and so on. He saw many American movies and read American newspapers. He was to find out how his documents were checked in each place and the best places to stay. He reported to Moscow by secret writing message and received instructions by radio about once a week.

About April, 1957, he returned to Moscow to the same apartment he had previously utilized. He wrote reports on his trip and these reports were analyzed.

Prior to leaving on this trip he had been provided with two check points, one in Hamburg, Germany, and one in Paris, France, and told the date, place, and hour he was to pass these check points.

Second Half of Intelligence Schooling
in Moscow

After he had arrived back in Moscow and turned in his reports, he was given a vacation and in July of 1957

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resumed his classwork. At this time he met his case officer, one YURY VLADIMIROVICH, who had previously been in the US in a legal capacity.

He was given documents for his documentation as RICHARD HAUTA, among which was the original birth certificate for HAUTA. At this time he worked out his legend for use in the US.

About June of 1958, he went on vacation returning to Moscow in July of 1958, and at this time began waiting to enter the US. He was supplied with an American passport in the name of ROBERT SHULLER, a driver's license, social security card, and medical certificate in this identity to backstop this penetration legend. He also received a sum of American currency.

Original Entry in the US

On September 8, 1958, he left Moscow flying to Amsterdam, then to Copenhagen, Brussels, Paris, Amsterdam again and then via SAS Airlines to Montreal, Canada. He arrived in Montreal about September 21 or 22, 1958, and remained there one month. While in Canada he proceeded to Ottawa upon receipt of instructions and met an individual who handed him an additional \$2,500.00 in American currency so that he had about \$4,000.00 cash at this time.

He came to New York by train about 10/19 or 20/58, staying at the Dixie Hotel, New York City, as he had been instructed to do. He then proceeded by train to Chicago and Milwaukee, and returned to New York in November, 1958, where he registered for the first time as RICHARD HAUTA at the Madison Square Hotel, destroying all the SHULLER documents by burning them.

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Legalization in New York City

Upon arrival in New York City at this time he opened a savings account, took driving lessons, and enrolled in the New York Institute of Photography. Around the end of 1958, he moved to the Arlington Hotel in New York City, then moved before Christmas to 318 West 106th Street and in March, 1959, moved to 1703 Montgomery Avenue, where he presently resides.

Use of Drops in New York City

He had been provided with two drops or hiding places, one under the code name "Ted" and one under the code name "Eugene". He proceeded to these drops by adding seven days to any figure mentioned in the text of a letter received and not the date of the letter. He was paid through drops twice in the US, both times utilizing the "Ted" drop.

The hiding place known as "Ted" was located under a bridge in Bronx Park near Allerton Avenue, and the hiding place "Eugene" was located in Englewood, New Jersey, under the Undercliff Picnic Area in a section of steps.

He had a signal area located on a bridge on 180th Street in the Bronx, where he made a white chalk mark to signal the clearance of the drop.

Written Communications

He stated that he had many communications in invisible writing from them while in the US and in turn had addressed communications in invisible writing to two addresses located in Europe. He utilized counterfeit Bromo Quinine and Amitone tablets to develop their secret writing. With regard to the written communications back and forth he advised that his code name was BARTON and that he wrote about once a month to them. He reported his arrival, his legalization attempts, and other miscellaneous information.

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Soon after Christmas in 1959 they addressed to him several letters concerning a future meeting sometime later in the year 1960. He was provided with the description of the person to be met, the signals of the meeting, place, the purpose, and so forth. A parole was also provided for this meeting. The person to be met did not appear at the first meeting place and the second meeting was scheduled for April 30, 1960, and at this time he met an individual using the identity of HELEN CICHY.

The communications for the remainder of 1960 discussed various problems with HELEN and the results of their working relationship. He sent about six letters between January and September of 1961, which were detailed, but routine. He in turn during this period received instructions to concentrate on certain targets regarding naval matters and the navy base in NYC.

HELEN CICHY

He first met this individual at a prearranged meeting place in Queens, New York on April 30, 1960. She had been sent here like him and he was to be her superior. She was a radio operator and he was to help her set up an apartment with a transmitter and a receiver working in close contact with her. She had previously worked as an illegal agent in Canada and had been called from there in 1957 and trained on a new transmitter. She was then dispatched at some later date to the US, where she continued using the identity of HELEN CICHY. She was employed as a beautician for Revlon Cosmetics in NYC. In July, 1960, they obtained an apartment on Greystone Avenue in the Riverdale section of the Bronx. She reported several strange instances which she thought reflected that she had been compromised. He received instructions to investigate this. He found her as a nervous, high strung individual, but since he believed there may have been some substance to her compromise, he recommended she be called back to Moscow and the Centre called

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her back. He received an order to evacuate her and organize her departure from NYC. She proceeded to Montreal by train and thence by plane to Paris, and then on to Moscow. He later heard she arrived in Moscow safely and she later sent her regards.

HELEN had only a receiver and they never did get to the point of utilizing a transmitter. He paid her at the rate of \$400.00 a month. After she had returned to the Soviet Union he received some communications by letter from the Centre asking him some questions about HELEN's behavior. Her code name was RAYA.

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NY 65-18163

GLEN MARERRO

GLEN MARERRO is a civilian employee of Soviet Military Intelligence operating in New York City at the present time as a Soviet illegal agent. He stated that he is her superior. She had previously served in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and then served in a Soviet legal establishment in Bogota, Colombia. She arrived in the United States sometime in 1953 or 1954, attended a beautician's vocational school and operates under the cover of a cosmetologist. She operates a conspirative apartment at 3034 Grand Concourse, Bronx, NY, Apartment 2A, phone number CY 5-2811. This apartment is operated for the clandestine benefit of the Soviet Military Intelligence Service.

About February, 1959, he received orders to find this woman, meet her, help her to pay her taxes, and to find and establish a conspirative apartment. He was to supply her with money, code book, etcetera, and be her superior. She had been previously run by another individual who had the code name of JEROME.

Her legend consists of that of a child of a mixed marriage, of a British woman and a Spanish man and she was to have been born in Key West, Florida. Upon arriving in the United States, she went to the Sanford Beauty Academy where she began studying about 1955. In 1960, she obtained a legitimate ^{US} passport under the MARERRO identity. She has a secret writing system and an accommodation address and her secret writing system utilizes pencil lead as a developer.

They have pre-arranged meeting places so that a rather innocuous phone call on his part would signal her to go to the pre-arranged meeting place.

She had been married prior to her assignment in the United States, but is presently divorced from her husband in the Soviet Union.

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She is about 53 years of age at the present time and her main task in New York City is the running of the conspirative apartment although she has other assignments to cultivate friends in an effort to get information relative to naval matters.

Colonel FRANCES

He advised that just prior to his departure for the United States in 1958, he met an individual in Moscow, who was introduced to him as Colonel JANE or FRANCES. She had served in an illegal capacity in the United States for about 18 years and had probably just returned to the Soviet Union upon completion of this assignment about ten days prior to the time he met her. She had worked in an administrative or executive capacity in a private company in the United States. She was introduced to him by a General in the GRU and she was very highly regarded by all who knew her.

She spent the first two or three years of her assignment in the United States in the New York Metropolitan area, then being assigned to the West Coast for four or five years, probably in San Francisco. She thereafter returned to New York where she spent the remainder of her assignment in an illegal capacity.

She gave him some idea of life in America and answered his questions regarding his future role in the United States.

Radio Reception

He was instructed to obtain a short-wave radio and to receive broadcasts approximately once a month. During the period of time that HELEN worked as his radio operator she received his broadcasts.

It should be noted that detailed information regarding his radio, code and secret writing process has been provided to representatives of the FBI Laboratory directly by him.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Extent of Illegal Agent Activity in the United States

He had been advised that in the central sections of the United States, it is sometimes very difficult to obtain good radio reception. He further advised that it was his opinion that it used to be customary for all GRU illegals sent to the United States to initially start in New York City and become acclimated. He advised that it has now changed and that it is possible they are sent to other large cities during their initial assignments.

On one occasion, one of his instructors commented that it was necessary to send people to areas other than New York because "New York is becoming overcrowded with our people". He had no idea as to the number of illegals who might be stationed in the United States. He did state, however, that he felt that the KGB had a greater number than the GRU.

He advised that during his training he was told that during the TRUMAN Administration in the United States, they had a highly placed source who was able to provide them with high level decisions made at the White House level. These decisions reached Moscow within the 36 hours after being made. The Soviets in turn were able to bring pressure to bear at a high White House level in an effort to counteract the benefits of some of these decisions. He could not elucidate further on this.

Info Re GRU, KGB

He felt that the KGB obtained most of its applicants for illegal work from the universities and that they also obtained people attached to official establishments in English speaking countries although he did not believe they would be from Canada or the United States itself.

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He advised that the GRU did not permit people who would be working together in the United States to meet and train in the Soviet Union, but that the KGB does follow this procedure. He believed that a number of KGB illegals were selected from persons attached to legal establishments and that some GRU illegals were selected in this matter.

He stated that he believes that the KGB would train their illegals to accomplish specific objectives whereas the GRU trains its people to operate as illegals anywhere and in any capacity. The GRU is more flexible and feel that as a result they have the better intelligence system.

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Materials Recovered that were
in the Subject's Possession

Among the various articles recovered from the subject's apartment were the following:

- A Royal typewriter
- A NC-66 short-wave radio
- A Kodak film pack with the handwritten notation Do Not Open Unexposed Film, containing \$3,740.00 in 10 dollar bills which had been in a tightly wrapped package.
- Counterfeit Bromo Quinine and Amitone tablets used for the development of secret writing. These consisted of both a new and an outdated set.
- Transfer paper, both new and outmoded, used for the preparation of secret writing.
- The original birth certificate of RICHARD HAUTA.
- A counterfeit Selective Service classification card.
- A typewritten document proclaiming that RICHARD HAUTA had attended Stuyvesant High School.
- An envelope containing the communication from his superiors postmarked 9/28/61.
- Various personal documents.

Located in a magnetic container which had been secreted underneath the refrigerator in his apartment, was located the following:

- \$2,540.00 in 20 dollar bills
- An American passport in the name EDWIN HAROLD JOHNSON.
- An international certificate of vaccination in the same identity.

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In a zipper compartment inside of his belt which he was wearing on his person was \$100.00 in 20 dollar bills.

As the Bureau can readily appreciate the foregoing is not the complete story provided by the subject, but is a concise synopsis of all the pertinent information supplied by him to date. Detailed information regarding all information supplied by the subject will be provided to the Bureau as soon as possible.

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GLEME
ESP - R

Gleme is code name for a Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) female illegal identified as Maria Dobrova. In October, 1961, as a result of disclosures made by the subject of the Gunson case, a Soviet illegal who was interviewed in October, 1961, and cooperated as a double agent. Subject of Gunson case advised the subject had been in the United States since 1954 utilizing the identity of Glenn Marrero, date of birth 7/27/12, Key West, Florida, with the original task to set up and maintain a conspiratorial apartment to be utilized by illegals.

Investigation determined subject was in fact Maria Dubrova, date of birth 1/18/07, Misk, Russia, and her activities received intensive discreet coverage.

In view of other counterintelligence activity (a defection approach) and indication that the subject would be returning to the USSR in April, 1963, decision was made to interview the subject in an effort to obtain all information that she possessed relative to her activities with the Soviet Intelligence Service.

Subject was interviewed 12:20 p.m. 4/9/63 at her apartment, Bronx, New York, until 12:40 a.m. 4/10/63. At 1:00 p.m. 4/10/63, subject was accompanied from her apartment to the Summit Lodge, Bear Mountain Inn, Bear Mountain, New York, where she was interviewed until 5:25 p.m. 4/12/63 when she was released in the vicinity of her residence, Bronx, New York. During the course of the interview subject admitted she had entered Soviet Military Intelligence (GRU) in 1952 and furnished the facts concerning her training in intelligence and her intelligence assignment in this country but withheld any data which she feared would identify her fellow Soviets.

Subject was personally contacted on 4/15-16/63 and arrangements were made to meet on 4/18/63. She was found dead in her apartment in the Bronx by New York Police on 4/19/63, an autopsy showed she died of an overdose of barbiturates.

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Date of Declassification Indefinite

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MR. W. C. SULLIVAN

April 8, 1963

MR. D. E. MOORE

PETR IGOROVICH MASLENNIKOV
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

My memorandum of 4-6-63 advised of our approach to subject, Deputy Chief of the GMU (Soviet Military Intelligence) in New York and of his refusal to cooperate. We were able to talk to subject again for approximately twenty-five minutes on the evening of 4-6 and he again refused to cooperate and indications are that he has not reported the approach. This memorandum considers the desirability of interviewing the female illegal agent in the GLENS case and possible action as a result of this interview.

In considering the approach to Maslennikov we anticipated he would (1) cooperate or (2) refuse to cooperate and report the interview. He has done neither and apparently has come to the conclusion that because of his loyalty to the Soviet Union he cannot cooperate and that he cannot report the approach as to do so would ruin his career. During the second contact on the evening of 4-6, Maslennikov advised the interviewing Agent that if desired he would arrange to return to the Soviet Union immediately and not return to the United States. Subject indicated that he could not cooperate with us and he remarked that his parents were peasants and that the Soviet government has educated him and brought him to his present position in life and he therefore cannot become a traitor. ADIC Schait, NYO, advised the New York Office is of the impression that Maslennikov has definitely decided against cooperation and that further approaches would not be fruitful but could only possibly drive him to report the approach and this, while it would probably ruin Maslennikov's career, would not benefit us.

We originally contemplated, if Maslennikov refused to cooperate and reported the approach, to interview the female illegal agent in the GLENS case and New York recommends that we proceed with this interview at the present time. In the event she cooperates and desires asylum, we would be in a position to obtain all information she possesses and subsequently capitalize on her deflection with publicity.

DEM:td (3)

Classified by 3676 JFL
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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ASAC Schait advised that in the event she does not cooperate, New York recommends that she be made to leave the country immediately. We know she contemplates leaving the U.S. within the near future and has a U. S. passport for this purpose. New York believes that she should, if noncooperative, be more or less escorted out of the United States. Under these circumstances, we would not reveal our contact with the female illegal agent or the information we possess concerning her. New York recommends this course of action because we received a considerable amount of information concerning this illegal agent from our informant in the GUNSON case (Soviet illegal agent who cooperated with us and returned to the Soviet Union in May, 1962)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

PROTECT SENSITIVE SOURCE

New York has also considered the possibility of proceeding against subject under various violations such as falsely claiming citizenship, passport fraud, an alien illegally in the U.S. et cetera, but again feels that during prosecution we would not be able to control the amount of information disclosed and the end result might be possibly compromising of our valuable informants and disclosure of information to the Soviets which would offset the value of prosecution and the resulting publicity.

Since the subject has not reported our approaches to him we, of course, can reconsider our original position and not interview the female illegal agent at all. However, we know she is departing in the immediate future and an interview may prove of value.

OBSERVATIONS

New York has analyzed this matter carefully both from an intelligence and a prosecutive view point and it is believed the over-all interests of the country and the Bureau would be best served by proceeding as recommended by New York. This would mean that the interview with the female illegal agent, if successful, would reveal valuable in-

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formation and result in damaging publicity to the Soviets and if unsuccessful we would make sure she leaves the United States and our actions in so doing would undoubtedly prove disconcerting to the Soviets as they would not expect us to proceed in such a manner.

ACTION

If you approve, New York will be authorized to go ahead with the interview of the female illegal agent under the foregoing conditions on the morning of 4-9-63 or at the first opportune moment.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. SULLIVAN *WES*

FROM : MR. BRANIGAN *BR*

SUBJECT: GLENE
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: 4-10-63

This case involves the Soviet female illegal agent residing in New York City.

Attached is the memorandum which was approved by the Director wherein it was recommended that we commence the interrogation of the Soviet illegal agent.

The interrogation was commenced by Agents of our New York Office during the afternoon of 4-9-63 and has been going on intermittently since then. Of course, she does not know that the Agents are connected with the FBI.

During the interrogation and as a result of the search incidental thereto, we have uncovered the following: 1. Her one-time cypher pad. 2. \$4,000 given to her by the Soviets. 3. Her secret writing material. 4. Her fraudulent American passport.

While she has made some admissions, we have not yet been able to obtain a complete statement from her concerning her training and activities as an illegal Soviet agent.

It is believed that through intermittent interrogation over a period of several days or a week, we will get this information from her and it should be most valuable.

It is, therefore, ^{DEC 9} proposed that we take her to a safe house at Bear Mountain where she will be kept under our control, and where the interrogation can proceed under conditions of security.

Classified by 3676
Exempt from GDS, Category 2+3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SULLIVAN
RE: GLEME

She has expressed a willingness for this. In view of her illegal status in the US and her position as a Soviet agent, we are justified in taking this action.

Through intermittent interrogation over a period of time, a few days or a week as has been done in the past with other Soviet illegals, we can anticipate getting her full story, and this, as has been noted, should be valuable to us.

If at the end of that time she is not completely cooperative we can then consider other alternative steps which can be taken.

For example, we can then consider turning her over to the Soviet Mission to the United Nations (SMUN), presenting her as one of their illegal agents uncovered in the US. If they refuse to accept her, we might escort her to a plane en route to the Soviet Union. Of course, we would arrange to have photographs taken of her when we present her to the SMUN and photographs taken of her being placed aboard a plane destined outside the US. These, together with other photos that we have of her actual operations in the US, would make a very interesting story and could be very damaging to the Soviets. However, just which course of action we arrive at will depend upon developments during the interview.

ACTION:

If you agree, we will proceed in line with the above.

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V

WRS
V

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 4/12/63

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*SUBJECT: *0* GLEME
ESPIONAGE - R

This case involves a Soviet female illegal agent in New York City who has been under interrogation by New York Agents since 4/9/63.

Our New York Office advises that subject has furnished the complete story of her life and activities here and from the information previously available to us concerning her, it appears that she is telling the truth. New York Agents characterize her as a very intelligent person with good educational background equivalent to that of a Ph.D. Prior to her intelligence activities she was in the Soviet diplomatic service for a number of years and is very proud of her service for the Soviets and for that reason she insists she will never reveal to the Soviets her cooperation with us in order to protect her career.

She advises she is scheduled to return to the Soviet Union around May 1 and that she will continue her cooperation with us until her return. Further, that if she ever comes back to this country or is given an assignment in another country, she is a potential to cooperate in furnishing information.

In order to allay any suspicions on the part of the Soviets of her cooperation and in order for her to keep certain commitments with friends of hers in this country, it is believed necessary she return to her apartment in the Bronx until her departure for the Soviet Union. She has promised she will continue to meet with New York Agents regularly until that time and cooperate fully.

New York Office strongly recommends that this be done. In view of her cooperation and her promise to continue this cooperation, it is believed desirable that she be returned to her apartment at this time.

Classified by *3676 JAV*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2+3*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

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Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan
Re: GLEME
65-67047

It is realized that there is a possibility she could disappear, but it is felt this is a calculated risk we must take under the circumstances.

ACTION:

If you approve, New York will be instructed to return subject to her apartment this afternoon. New York, of course, will continue its contacts with her to elicit all information possible from her. New York is furnishing the Bureau complete details of her disclosures to date and when received, we will analyze same and advise you of the pertinent portions thereof.

ARC
over

JHB
Wes.
OK
H

✓

Supervisor
Advised
4-12-62
SWB